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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,502—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L. BOKHARA	2232	500	H. Weighell	14th Nov.
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W.Adamson	17th ,,
L. KASHGAR	2021	450	R. G. Murray	24th ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	8th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	22nd ,,
— MALWA	2909	500	G.W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	19th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adams	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Masagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
MIRZAPORE	3827	500	C. G. Perrins	17th Nov.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	700	W. D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 520 }	including	I Class .. Rs. 370 }	including
II do..... 340 }	wines.	II do..... 320 }	wines.
III do..... 150 }	With food.	III do..... 155 }	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed to 1st Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday.....1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on 15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by this Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa, 1 Class Calais Route, Rs. 95 Brighton Route Rs. 120
,, ..11 do. do. .. 70 do. ..
From Naples, 1 do. do. .. 115 do. ..
,, ..11 do. do. .. 105 do. ..

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE
Acting
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, ,, over three and under eight 4 charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.
Via Calis and Dover (Mail).. ..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.
N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883
HERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	355	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

S. S. THESSALY has ARRIVED from Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1882. Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS,
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Hutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Go paulpore and False Point. Ports are called in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on 5th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake Clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and Value promptly forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1882. Ag

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 3-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUBIN'S PARIS PERFUMES.

FOR delicacy, richness, and permanence these are superior to all others. Per bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch	Rs. 3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2½ inch	,, 3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	,, 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	,, 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

Fifteen Rupees.	THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.
Twenty Rupees.	
Thirty-four Rupees.	

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases : Death may occur before the provision is effected : or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..... HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.... MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PROOF Reappearance of PROOF
PROOF HERR BANDMANN. PROOF
PROOF Reappearance of PROOF
PROOF MISS LOUISE BEAUDET. PROOF
PROOF First appearance of PROOF
PROOF THE LONDON COMPANY. PROOF
PROOF Consisting of MESDAMES PROOF
PROOF GWYNNE, REIVES, AND BLAINE PROOF
PROOF and MESSRS. GLOVER, RODNEY, PROOF
PROOF LOBBETT, MCCULLOCH, CROFTON, PROOF
PROOF and ARNOLD. PROOF
PROOF NEW SCENERY BY FREYBERGER. PROOF
PROOF NEW DRESSES, NEW PROOF
PROOF APPOINTMENTS. PROOF
PROOF NEW MECHANIST, ALFRED PROOF
PROOF POOLE. PROOF
PROOF The greatest play written for PROOF
PROOF years in Europe vide press. PROOF
PROOF The introduction of the PROOF
PROOF ELECTRIC LIGHT. PROOF
PROOF TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, PROOF
PROOF AN ORCHESTRA OF 16. PROOF
PROOF BY D. WYATT PROOF
PROOF OR THE CELEBRATED CASE. PROOF

To avoid the crush, TICKETS to all parts of the house can be obtained at the box office of the GAIETY THEATRE. RESERVED SEATS at SOUNDY and Co. A few more SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS AVAILABLE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

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Lecky's History of England, 4 vols.	45	0
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

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BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
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W. E. H.

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OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

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PRICE, Re. 1.

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. VORWAERTS, A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—
In a variety of new and elegant designs ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

CRUET FRAMES—
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100

BREAKFAST CRUETS—
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50

MUFFINEERS—
Electro plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly ... From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro ... From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6

PICKLE FRAMES—
Carrying one, two or three bottles ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85

ICE PITCHERS—
In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. ... From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65

CLARET JUGS—
All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate... ... From Rs. to Rs. 112

SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—
Bottles of superior cut-glass ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100

SALVERS AND WAITERS—
Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—
In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades ... From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175

BISCUIT BOXES
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate... ... From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate... ... From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35

EGG FRAMES—
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons ... From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60

TABLE CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades complete, per pair ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—
Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

OVAL SIDE DISHES—
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4 ... From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—
With Drainers ... Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 11

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns ... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70

ICE PAILS—
All Electro-plate ... From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate ... From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases ... From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60

SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—
Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc. ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—
Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin,
Bachelor's Miniature Sets ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services ... From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300

BUTTER DISHES—
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover ... From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate ... From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45

SARDINE BOXES—
All Electro-plate to take original tins ... From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30

TOAST RACKS—
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes ... From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20

EGG BOILERS—
Various designs to cook 4 or 6 Eggs at a time ... From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40

NAPKIN RINGS—
Sets of 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases ... From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

35,000 lbs. of Yeast Powder were supplied to the Zulu War, and 40,000 lbs. to the Turco-Russian War.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER has no alkaline taste, gives no discolouration, and articles made with it, need not be baked immediately after they are made.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER is a cheap and ready Table Delicacy always at hand.

PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS.		PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER.	
Yeatman's Yeast Powder, 6*d.* tins,	per tin Rs. 0 4 6	per doz. Rs.	3 0 0
Borwick's Baking Powder, 1*d.* packets,	per packets ,, 0 1 0	,, ,,	0 8 0
Do do do 6*d.* tins,	per tin ,, 0 4 6	,, ,,	3 0 0

W. J. ESSAI,
PURVEYING AND PROVISION CASH STORES, FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND ESPLANDE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET,
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"A PERFECT PROTECTION" FOR WEAR IN STATION, HILL, OR JUNGLE.

HOAR AND CO.'S SHIKAR.
THE CELEBRATED SPORTING HAT.

	Rs.	a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14	0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14	0
Extra quality, made with double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14	8
Extra Stout with double Cork Body	16	0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	12	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Light Drab Felt, Shikar shape	9	8
Drab Felt Helmets	12	8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18	0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

LADIES' HELMETS.

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White Drill and Cork, very light	10	8
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Extra Fine Drab Felt, improved shape—	Ladies'	18 0
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THE TURBAN TERAI (OR PUNJAB).
A new, soft, double Felt Hat, on the Terai principle, with raised outside Turban, giving increased ventilation and extra protection ... 20 0

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THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4	8
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A large assortment of Pugrees from Rs. 2-8 each.

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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

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TO-NIGHT.

1. MARCH	Mein Oesterrich	Reis.
2. SYMPHONY	Domenica de Amore	De Ricci.
3. POLKA	Plausch net Pepi	Kopetzky.
4. VALSE	La Plus Belle	Waldteufel.
5. CHORUS	Tannhauser	Wagner.
6. MASURKA	Boccaccio	Strauss.
7. OVERTURE	Dichter und Bauer	Suppe.
8. WALTZ	Triuklieder	Kaulich.
9. POLKA	Hast du Michgern	Heyer.
10. GALOP		Faust.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

THE MADRAS COMMITTEE of the above beg to give NOTICE that Rs. 5 of every subscription of Rs. 25 will be RETURNED on application to the Treasurers, Messrs. BINNY & Co., Madras. The Committee propose to close the accounts on the 1st February, 1883, any money then remaining unclaimed will be given to the Madras Friend-in-Need Society.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Committee.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

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THREAD AND SILK LACES,
WHITE IRISH POINT,
As. 4, As. , As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, per yard.

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As. 4, As. 8, As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, per yard.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. "CLAN MURRAY," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1882.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 3rd Nov., 1882.

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"VANITY FAIR"

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES,

ALWAYS TO BE HAD AT

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

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NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP OWNERS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THEIR magnificent Atlantic going steamer the BRITISH KING, 3,700 tons Register, built of steel by the Celebrated Builders of the White Star Line, will sail hence to Liverpool about the end of November.

Her State Rooms are large, and are reserved for only two passengers in each.

She carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Fare Rs. 450.

She is expected to make the passage in 25 days.

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KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

NEW CROP.

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Orange Pekoe ..... Re. 1 12 per lb.
Universal Family Mixture ..... 1 4 "

THE above TEAS are of excellent quality, unadulterated and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by the Undersigned.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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[redacted]mpanies Act 1882 (Act No. VI. of [redacted] 2 0
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[redacted] Purr, Illustrated 0 6
[redacted] Army List, (Bombay) 3 0
[redacted] do. (Bengal) 2 0
[redacted]artner; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell 3 12
[redacted]anagement and the Prevention of [redacted] among Horses in India; by J. J. [redacted] .....
[redacted]er Story .....
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Alba; L. Enault 1 0
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Les Femmes a Bord; by G. De La Landelle ... 1 0
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Mademoiselle Rosa; by A. Houssage 2 4
Recits de La Lucotti; by P. Korigan 2 4
Curumilla; by G. Aimard 2 0
Hermine; by L. Enault 1 0
La Citerne Aux Reipes; by F. De Roman 1 0
La Fiancee de la Mer; by E. Gonzales 2 0
Le Crime du Pont de Chaton; by C. Jollet..... 2 0
Le Miracle de l' Abbe Dulac; by G. Duval 2 0
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TO BE LET, "COLABA CASTLE," situated in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by James Greaves, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

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JAIL DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st December, 1882, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., to the Extra Mural Convict Gang at Gokak (42 miles from the town of Belgaum) during the year 1883.

Lot I. Wheat, Rice, Jowaree, Bajree, Dhall.
Lot II. } Condiments, Salt, Ghee,
Lot III. } Oil sweet, Cocum or Tamarind.
Lot III. Milk curds.
Lot IV. Mutton.
Lot V. Firewood.
Lot VI. Vegetables.
Lot VII. } Oil cocoanut, soap country.
} Tobacco, sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. earnest money calculated on the whole amount of the tender must accompany each tender; any tender not so accompanied will not be received.

Forms of tender and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CRUICKSHANK, Inspector-General of Prisons.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAO BAHADUR MADAN SHRI CRUSHNAJEE has CONTRACTED TO SELL to Mr. ISMAILBHOY NENSEY the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims upon the said property or any portion thereof either by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, sale, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, and that any claim thereafter made, shall be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Don Tad 3rd Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mazagaon, containing by admeasurement one hundred ninety-four and five-sixths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1317 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 38, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Khan Mahomed, on the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Meeya Abdulla bin Abdul Raheman, on the North by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Israel Sultomanjee Daniel Mistry and on the South by the aforesaid Don Tad 3rd Road.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1882.

R. M. SAVANI, Purchaser's Attorney.

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OR

SPARKLING TONIC BEVERAGE.

(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)

PURE, WHOLESOME AND EXHILARATING.

COMPOSED chiefly of Hypophosphites which are Restorative to the Brain and Nerves. The Preparation is made quite natural, together with harmless invigorating qualities, possessing none of the Perilous Properties that are inherent to all spirituous Wines and Liquors. It forms a most refreshing drink during the thirsty days of summer and a delicious beverage for all times and ages.

Prepared only by

B. S. MADON & CO.,

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ORIGINAL

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

FLORIDA WATERS.

[redacted]mendation, for it will recommend [redacted] to all persons of refined taste.

[redacted]LET.—It helps to preserve youth [redacted]

[redacted]TH.—It is a luxury.

[redacted]CK ROOM.—It is a comfort.

[redacted]Y PURPOSE, in fact, requiring a [redacted] PERMANENT PERFUME, DELICATE AND PURE, it is unrivalled.

Wholesale depot, WARDEN & Co.

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B. S. MADON & Co.,

P. R. & F. B. THURBER & Co., Manufacturers, New York.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS over 500 kinds to select from; folding florals, single cards, fringe folding; subjects taking in figures, butterflies, mechanical, leather worked, Ivorites, Velvet, Plus, &c., all of an attractive kind and ever offered before. Prices, each from annas 4 to Rs. 3. Early inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

1883.

LETTS'S DIARIES

of

ALL SHAPES AND SIZES

at our

USUAL LOW PRICES,

also

A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 269 OF 1882.

SEWRAJ GUNGAJUR of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in a house at Mandvi Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

DUNCAN MACFADYEN of Bombay, European, carrying on business in Bombay under the name, style and firm of D. Macfadyen and Company ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the First Day of August, 1882, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees eight thousand one hundred and sixty-eight, annas four and pies two for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of movable property dated the Third day of August, 1882, the following movable property *inter alia* was attached, namely, three butts of whisky marked D, McF. and Co. towards satisfaction of the said decree.

Now it is hereby PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1882, at twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale, dated the 5th day of October 1882, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Customshouse Warehouse, Fort, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff,—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE and GILBERT, Attorneys for plaintiff.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	P	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FFG	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	In cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEIRTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,

LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for the Afternoon use.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PIANO LESSONS.—A MEHNERT, Musicmaster, Scottish High Schools, Byculla. Address Girgaum Back-road No. 163.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be ACCOMMODATED with BED-ROOMS, BOARD, &c. Apply "R. B.", 5 Hummum-street, Fort.

MR. R. F. COPPIN.—Please to REMOVE the old HARMONIUM left with us, otherwise it will be SOLD by auction.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BARTON & Co. really deserves great credit for their XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS which they have now on view, also their prices are moderate. —R. N.

SERIES of 6 Christmas and New Year Cards of the latest and most elaborate designs for Re. 1 per packet, at the Provision Cash Stores, Fort, and opposite Crawford Market.

LOST a Bull-mastiff, color white with black spots, answering to the name of "Jim." The dog returned to the owner W. D. care of *Gazette* will be rewarded.

PHOSPHO.—The Pioneer of non-alcoholic Beverages, is manufactured at the branch Pharmacy of the inventors B. PHIL. IPS and Co, 17, Church-Gate-street. Eng ish chemist conducts Dispensing Department.

FOR SALE.—A 52 inch Humber BICYCLE. Particulars on applying to "E. F. M.," care of Messrs. King, King & Co. Price, Rs. 2.0.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a CRIGHTON PATENT OPENER, new or second-hand. Apply stating price to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.—VIEWS of the proceedings can be obtained from Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD. Price Rs. 3 per copy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 9; with postage, Rs. 9-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, price Rs. 700, a Chesnut Arab HORSE, rising 8 years, height 14-2, the property of an Artillery Officer. Messrs. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, engines, workshop tools, and miscellaneous machinery with the latest improvement in stock. Machine Depot, 43, Baboola Tank-road, by P. D. FRAMJEE.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. —Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF 1,000 HOGSHEADS.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public auction at Wareehouse near the Police Hospital by order of Mr. Sanchan Lakha and on account and risk of Shah Gordhunbass Purmanundass 1,000 hogsheads of which 300 are whole and 700 in loose bundles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Cross, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teak wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned massive iron frame piano, by Herbert and Co., pictures, maps, &c., the property of John S Burn, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated nut-wear dishes, pickle frame, toast rack, silver tea and coffee service and french-polished teakwood and blackwood chairs in drawing-room, dining sofa, dressing and washhand tables, sofas and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, and Madras patern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, bookshelf, ottomans, chiffoniers, hatstand, screens, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, campcot, children's cots, a mahogany square pianoforte by Herder and Co., table and wall lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, oleographs, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public auction at their rooms a quantity of piece-goods, household furniture, such as glass and porcelain ware, couches, tables, chairs, cupboards, towelhorse, medical case, iron Chubb's treasury with 2 doors, a rosewood piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, &c.

A sec karee tent, 10 ft. square.
4 4/12 dozen quarts Carte Dorée champagne.
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AT 1 P.M.

1 grey C. B. Pony, quiet, and believed to be sound, goes in harness.

1 handsome strong iron grey galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.

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A strong grey pony, goes in saddle and harness.

A very handsome grey Arab horse, goes in harness and saddle, is a capital char, er.

A large second-hand 4-seated English-built Brougham, by "Parsan, Long Acre" in good order.

A handsome mail phaeton, 4-7 pair or single horse, very light in capital good order with splendid spliton bar and pole and staff.

A pony cart, in good order with fast going pony, with harness, and lamps.

1 English-built waggonette with a grey Australian horse and set of harness.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a collection of unsold valuable books belonging to G. F. Hutchinson, Esq.,

The books are on view, and the numbers will be according to the catalogue.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Old Horse Shoes, Paint Cans, &c., &c., at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stable, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by public auction at 2 p.m. at the abovementioned place.

A lot of old horse shoes, paint cans, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of a Collection of Choice and Rare Plants in Tubs and Pots at Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Byculla, next to the Victoria Garden, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of dracenas, ferns, crotons, bogan villa, palms, &c., &c., the property of SALLAH E. SASSOON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at 75, Gowalia Tank-road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished plain and carved household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. F. PEARSON, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th November, 1882.

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S

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

THE Education Commission commenced their sittings at Ahmedabad yesterday. The following evidence was given :—

Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M. A., LL. B., said his experience had been gained in the Bombay Presidency. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and a Graduate of it in the Faculties of Arts and Law. He was a Fellow and Tutor at a Government college for two years, and for nearly six years head master of two Government high schools. He was also assistant master in a Government high school for nearly four years. Assuming that Municipal committees are properly constituted, primary, industrial, and technical schools may be entrusted to them for support and management, Government contributing a share of the expenses in the shape of grants-in-aid. Assuming that the provision of elementary instruction in towns is to be a charge against Municipal funds, the security to be provided against the possibility of Municipal committees failing to make a sufficient provision for it, is—(1) That they should be under an obligation to maintain the number of schools made over to them at the beginning ; (2) that they should be under an obligation to provide for the education of a certain fixed proportion of the population in their local limits, the proportion to be fixed with due regard to the present extent of education and the wants and circumstances of each Municipal district. (3) The expenditure on education should be one of the first charges on the municipal revenues, and the savings made from the Budget allotment should be carried forward to the credit of the educational account next year, instead of lapsing to the general Municipal funds. The vernacular recognized and taught in the schools of this Presidency was the dialect of the people, except that in Urdu schools established for Mahomedans, Hindustani is taught, though it is not the language of the district. He considered the utility of Urdu schools in the Presidency doubtful. In point of efficiency, they did not come up to the level of the ordinary Primary schools. The classes that principally availed themselves of Government schools and colleges for the education of their children were Government servants, servants of Native States, private clerks, Government pensioners, private tradesmen, vakils, and a few persons of property, and others. The complaint that wealthy classes do not pay enough for the higher education of their children was not well founded in the mofussil of the Bombay Presidency ; since the number of wealthy men in the whole population out of Bombay is very small, and those are the small proportion avail themselves of Government schools and colleges for the higher education of their sons. Educated natives did not in this province readily find remunerative employment now. The University curriculum did not afford a sufficient training for teachers in secondary schools. The demand for such teachers being quite limited, special Normal schools were not needed. But every such teacher ought to be required to pass an examination in the theory and practice of the art of teaching at the end of the first year of his service. The present arrangements of the Education Department did not unnecessarily interfere with the free development of private institutions. But by making English the medium of instruction in the high schools, the present system considerably encouraged cramming and interfered with the production of a useful vernacular literature. The Education Department had not in this Presidency made much progress in instituting schools for girls. The instruction imparted in these schools in the mofussil was of an elementary kind. The standard of instruction and examination might be raised to the level of that of the Boys' schools. It might be made more practical, by including in it lessons in domestic medicine, bookkeeping, treatment of the diseases of children, and Sanskrit for Hindu girls. Select lives of eminent and virtuous women might also be added. The method of providing teachers for girls by means of female Normal schools under qualified mistresses answer fairly. The appointment of qualified males of mature years and good conduct as head masters of Girls' schools might answer better than putting a whole school under female teachers. The defects in the present system of Government education might be followed by making everything depend on the results of examinations, it gives the latter a factitious importance, encourages cramming, and lowers the aim of instruction ; that sufficient attention is not paid to the proper methods of instruction ; that it places the reputation and emoluments of teachers at the mercy of single individuals ; that pupils are not allowed sufficient relaxation of body and mind for healthy growth and development ; that it does not promote the growth of a body of able teachers, proud of their calling, devoted to their work, and taking a broad view of the aims and objects of education ; that the teaching is not as efficient as it might be ; that it is not sufficiently practical. The remedies might be—To leave qualified teachers more independence of action ; to make physical education compulsory in all schools and colleges ; to lay stress on the right methods of instruction, and to require the inspectors to report specially on the quality and the method of instruction and to make allowance for them in estimating the results ; to insist on every teacher making himself conversant with the theory and art of teaching ; to make promotions from class to class dependent on the results of the annual examination and the opinion of the head master as well ; the scale of grants-in-aid should be more liberal ; to ensure thorough and intelligent progress in high schools, and to effect a saving of time and expense, instruction in Mathematics, History, Science and Classical languages ought to be imparted through the vernacular. The position and prospects of the teacher might be improved. A great saving may be effected in the expenditure at present incurred on high education by the employment of qualified natives to the places now filled by uncovenanted men. He did not think that Government would be justified in withdrawing from any existing school or college in places where any class of the population objects to the religious instruction on the ground of its religious teaching. Schools and colleges under native management could compete successfully with corresponding institutions under European management.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C. I. E., said he had had no special opportunities of forming opinions on the subject of education in India, but had always taken interest in it. His information related to the province of Gujarat and Cutch. He had availed himself of the experience and assistance of Messrs. Bhogilal, Tapidas, and Hargovandas, of the Baroda Educational Department. In Gujarat primary education was sought for, broadly speaking, by particular classes only. These were Nagar Brahmins, Banias, Bohras, and Kayasthas. In short, it was sought for by those classes who could not do without some knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Of late higher classes of cultivators were showing an increasing appreciation of education. But the other classes of people such as Rajputs, Musalmans, Kolis and artisans generally held aloof from education. There were two principal reasons for this. One was the sharp Divisions of castes which existed in native society, the members of each caste following in the footsteps of their ancestors, and not thinking of changing the groove in which they had been moving. The other reason was the poverty of the lower classes which prevented parents from withdrawing their children from field and other work, and from meeting the cost of education. What are called the upper classes people, and who form but an insignificant portion of the population, were excluded from schools owing to the religious belief and social prejudices of the bulk of the people being against their admission. Bhangis, Dheds, and Chamars, thus excluded, were the low examinations of such aided schools in those subjects which the masters might have undertaken to teach should not be rigid, but general ; and no more than one simple return periodically should be insisted upon. He would not tell the masters, as the existing rules require that they should be told, that Government expect them to adopt by degrees the method and the text-books of Government schools. On the contrary, it should be explained to the masters and the communities concerned that Government do not wish to change the character of the schools, but only wish to render them more useful to those who resort to them. The amount of the grant should be fixed according to the attendance and according to the circumstances of the community concerned. It should not vary according to the results of periodical examinations, but should be increased or decreased in lump according as the school shows a decided tendency to improve or deteriorate. The objects of the inspection should be to ascertain whether the masters have fairly carried out the conditions ; whether the communities concerned are satisfied with the working of the schools ; whether the grant might be fairly increased or otherwise, &c. The inspecting officers should take the masters and the people concerned into confidence, and give every attention to what they might have to say, and suggest such improvements as might be acceptable to them. The officers should never make their authority felt on such occasions. They should behave as friends and benefactors, and not as officers of Government. It would be necessary that the aid should be distributed quarterly. The recipients should not be made to wait for it for a year. If some such plan as is indicated above were adopted, it is probable that many masters of indigenous schools would accept State aid and conform to the conditions on which such aid might be given. If such a plan succeed it might be made more and more efficient in future. Indigenous schools conducted by trained or certified masters should, in any plain that might be laid down, receive more pecuniary aid than others. He thought that the following new subjects might be introduced into the lower class primary schools :—(a). The usual native way of writing fractions and working examples. (b). Simple book-keeping according to native usage. (c). Letter-writing. (d). Some simple elementary instruction in improved agriculture. Comparatively speaking Gujarat had made but limited progress in education ; and there were to his knowledge no gentlemen able and ready to establish schools as a matter of business. As regards any aid from private sources in the establishment of such institutions, he could not at present entertain any expectations in that direction. Most of the rich and leading families of Gujarat have grievously suffered from the commercial vicissitudes of later times, and were not in a position to offer pecuniary aid for educational and charitable purposes as they used to do in their prosperous days. So far as he was aware the system as regards Government aid to institutions in which religious principles were taught, and to those in which they were not taught, was one of practical neutrality. But as regards inspection he had no experience as to whether the principal of neutrality was practically adhered to. It was possible for a Non-Government institution of the higher order to be entitled to aid on the same footing as Government institution, if the cost of education given in it were less, the quality of education given in both being the same. In the case of a Non-Government school or college established and managed by a gentleman, there would be no guarantee whatever for stability. Considering the population of Gujarat educated natives formed but a very small fraction of it. They were absorbed in the different branches of the Bombay Government service as also in private and other establishments. On the whole it might be said that educated natives in Gujarat at present found fairly remunerative employment. The withdrawal of Government from the direct management of all schools or colleges might stimulate private native agency but to a very small extent, and so far as Gujarat is concerned, he felt no doubt that such a measure would materially retard education. The people were yet too backward and too poor for the growth among them of a spirit of self-reliance. There was yet nothing to show that the demand for high education in Gujarat had reached such a stage as to make the profession of teaching a profitable one. There was not a single high class private school in the province managed by a native gentleman. He did not think that any class of schools could at present be totally excluded from the benefit of the grants-in-aid system. He did not see how the principle of religious neutrality could be interpreted to mean that Government should withdraw from the direct management of colleges and schools, unless they violated that principle by teaching anything directly opposed to those broad principles of religion and morality which were common to all sects and nations : if, for instance, they were teaching atheism or thuggism. If they were to say that the Government or their servants were violating the principle of neutrality, they should at once correct the abuse and adhere rigidly to that principle instead of withdrawing from the direct administration of education. He was of opinion that the British Government, as such, would not be justified in abolishing their own educational institutions and thereby compelling their subjects to go to the only alternative institutions to which they objected on the ground of its religious teaching.

The Rev. William Beatty, M.A., Missionary of the I. P. Church, Ahmedabad, said he had been fifteen years resident in Gujarat, eleven and a half of which were spent at Gogha in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, where he had from four to ten vernacular schools in his charge ; and three years and a half in Ahmedabad city where he had been the Manager of the Mission schools, one aided High school and six vernacular schools, four of which were aided and two unaided. The basis of primary education was, he believed, sound and capable of development up to the requirements of the community. It might be an improvement to hand over to Municipalities the schools within their jurisdiction to be treated as the grant-in-aid system. More decidedly moral lessons ought to be introduced into the course of instruction, also lessons on such subjects as would make the schools more attractive to the agricultural and labouring classes. The desire for education was very much confined to the higher classes such as Brahmins, Vanias, Parsis, &c. It was more general in large towns than in villages. The lower classes, principally those engaged in manual labour, Mahomedans and low castes, held aloof. It was in their opinion unnecessary for them in their business, and as their fathers did very well without it so would they. Low castes like Dheds and Bhangis were practically excluded from Government schools. The influential classes were apparently indifferent to the extension of elementary education to the lower classes. The only exception was against its extension to low-castes such as Dheds and Bhangis. Indigenous schools were numerous in Gujarat. There was one in almost every large village. Besides permanent village indigenous schools there were temporary schools. The indigenous schools of Gujarat did not appear to be connected with the ancient village system. They were mercantile schools. The subjects taught in them were the Multiplication Tables, and mental arithmetic. No books are used. The teachers of indigenous schools were Brahmins, and the office in permanent schools was hereditary. The masters being the proprietors of the schools, were not trammelled by rules or conditions, and preferred their freedom to State aid. They were unwilling to connect themselves with the Government Educational Department. Local Committees should be entrusted to exercise control with the aid of the Local Cess funds of their districts. Great care should be taken in the selection of the members of the Boards that they should be intelligent men and take an interest in education. The Local Boards should be under the control of a Central Board. Grants from Provincial funds should be given to Local Board schools, after an impartial and thorough examination, at a centre where *all* the schools of the district should be examined, on a similar plan to that of the Matriculation Examination. If a graduated series of lessons on Agriculture, some lessons on Sanitation and animal and vegetable Physiology, also on Land Revenue in reference to Boards, &c., were introduced into the course of instruction, no doubt the schools would become more attractive to cultivators and the community at large. Inspectors should be instructed to examine carefully in such subjects at their annual examinations. On the whole the vernacular was that of the people. Mussalmans, whose maternal tongue is Hindustani, in general knew Gujarati and used it in their intercourse with the Hindus. If only required funds to win primary schools indefinitely increased in Gujarat. He had often been pressed by the people to open schools in their villages. In Ahmedabad in 1877-78 there were 129 village schools for 811 villages. In Kaira there were 146 village schools for 959 villages schools (4 of which were girls' schools) for 579 villages, and in the Panch Mahals 32 schools for 587 villages. In Surat and Broach there were in 1873-74, 76 village schools (9 of which were girls), and 182 (5 of which were girls' schools) for 773 and 412 villages respectively. A gentleman supported for a number of years a girls' school in Gogha. When owing to reduced circumstances he withdrew his support, the people of Gogha requested witness to take it over, which he did, and it had been in connection with the Mission ever since as a grant-in-aid school. The examinations of the Mission schools had been sometimes considered rather severe. As illustrations of its severity, witness gave the following instance :—Mahanand Bhaishanker, a pupil of the Ahmedabad Mission High School, was examined in the sixth standard in October 1873 by the Government Inspector, Dr. Bühler ; he passed in only one of the four heads. He was adjudged by the Superintendent of the school fit to appear in the Matriculation Examination in November ; he went to Bombay and passed the examination. Yet, according to Government standards a pupil is expected to study a full year, after *having passed* in all heads of the sixth standard, before he is regarded as a fit candidate for Matriculation. The competition of Government schools with non-Government ones was unfair. Because pupils were attracted to the Government schools by money prizes. According to the Bombay *Gazetteer*, the Ahmedabad High School got Rs. 787-78 received Rs. 780 and the Branch School Rs. 230 in scholarships ; and in 1873-74, the Surat High school received Rs. 1,490 and the Branch schools Rs. 300. Non-Government schools were in this way heavily handicapped in their competition with Government institutions. The remedy would be to place Government and aided schools on the same footing. There was also sometimes unfair competition when teachers enticed pupils from other schools by offering their own. Simple but remunerative character could sooner or later be obtained by every educated native of good character. The opening of subordinate posts in the Revenue Department was open to them had increased. Even if the grant-in-aid system were more liberal, and Government competition done away with, many educated natives would no doubt devote themselves to to private teaching. The part to be taken by the State in a complete scheme of education for India should be :—1. The establishment of professional, technical, and agricultural colleges. 2. The establishment of a University which should be, as London University is, simply an Examining Board. 3. The thorough and regular inspection of all schools and their endowment by liberal grants-in-aid according to examination results. 4. The establishment of Normal colleges for the training of teachers, especially for those who have not attended any University course, and for girls who purpose becoming teachers in girls' schools. 5. The establishment of vernacular schools for the poorer classes in places where no such schools are to be found. To be maintained by Arts colleges, High schools and Anglo-Vernacular school and Primary schools, as far as possible, should be left to other agencies such as Municipalities, Local Boards, and private effort. The immediate withdrawal of Government from the direct management of schools or colleges might check for a time the spread of education, but, by their gradual transfer to Municipalities, local boards and private bodies, the possible injury would be minimised. As the demand for the higher education is now great, it is very probably that the people would combine to establish and support schools. Private schools would most probably rapidly increase. European ladies had been the pioneers in female education. Missionaries' wives, by teaching the wives and daughters of native Christians and others who would accept instruction, began the work. The wives of Government officials had often shown great interest in female education, and, by inspecting girls' schools and giving prizes, had fostered it. The ladies of the Female Training College and Zenana missionaries by giving all their time and strength to this department of education, had given a great impetus to it and established it firmly in the province. The returns which the Government required were complicated and troublesome. If not necessary to Government, they should be dispensed with or simpler ones substituted. When the grants were small, as in the case of primary schools, it was often felt by Managers that the profit from the connection with Government was hardly worth the trouble entailed ; and were it not that Government inspection and examination tend to promote efficiency, like the proprietors of indigenous schools, the Managers of our mission schools would prefer to be entirely free from Government connection. It was different in the case of High schools, where the establishments were large and there were clerks attached to the schools to do such routine work. The grants were not a sufficient recompense for the bondage to Government standards and rules, and for the time and labour spent on making up returns for Government.

MOCHA COFFEE.

No Arabian town has so fragrant an odour around its name as Mocha, which for so many years was known as the port from which most of the coffee of Yemen was shipped. That Mocha itself does not lie in a coffee region is probably known to few of those who honour the noble beverage. Indeed, it has long been known that these beans, which enjoy a world-wide reputation, reach the Western markets in increasingly small quantities, for the productive region of Yemen is comparatively limited in area, and the crop scarcely suffices to supply the demand in the East itself. Certain it is that a considerable part of the crop finds its way by land over the Hedjaz, and only a fraction reaches the export harbours. The most important of these, according to the Austrian *Monatschrift fur den Orient*, at the present time is undoubtedly Aden. In former times it was quite otherwise. After the introdetion of coffe-culture and the taste for coffe into Arabia, an event by no means of ancient date, Mocha was certainly the only port from which it was shipped. At the beginning of the 16th century only one hut stood on the site of Mocha, that of the Sheikh Shadeli, who on account of his honest dealings was much sought after by the skippers. He was an honourable and hospitable man, who regaled his guests with a cup of the beverage which he himself greatly loved and commended. This drink was no other than coffee, a knowledge of the virtues of which soon spread through the whole of Yemem. The Sheikh had many visitors, and out of his hospitality a profitable business was developed ; the settler's hut soon expanded into a village and the village into a town, which in a short time was crowded with speculators and rich merchants.

Such is the legend of the founding and growth of Mocha. In what year the event took place there is no means of ascertaining, for the Turkish and Arabic chroniclers are shy of figures and dates and leave to their successors the filling in of the blanks. But no doubt the story is essentially authentic ; for after Mocha became a flourishing town, Sheikh Shadeli was honoured with a sepulchral mosque, which is to-day is pointed out with pride ; and the principal wells of the existing town and also the land-gate bear the name of its worthy benefactor. "By Sheikh Shadeli" the people of Mocha swear more than by the profit himself, who receives scarcely more than is paid for the passage of the goods of all the coffee-farmers of Yemen. Coffee could not be grown at all, as we have said, in the region round Mocha itself, which is known as the "Tehama," a low, flat, sandy district, with coarse vegetation. The climate is necessarily hot, fever is endemic, and water scarce. No coffee could be grown in such a region, although it contains the the chief warehouses and export harbours for the produce of Yemen. The coffee-trade of Mocha was the leading coffee port, but about the middle of the 17th century Hodeida, to the north of Mocha, took its place. Latterly, however, for various reasons connected with Turco-Egyptian politics, Hodeida has declined, and Loheia, was the chief export harbour, the inland town of Beit-el-Fakhi was the chief transit centre, the leading port of which was and is still Ghalefka, which sent out almost as much coffee as Hodeida. In 1871 the chief of one of the Turcoman tribes to death. The widow of the latter vowed vengeance, and offered a price of one toman for the head of every Persian peasant, and three tomans for that of every notable of Persia. That this has since been dangerous for the inhabitants of Astrabad to stray outside the walls of the town. One of the Cossacks attached to the Russian Consulate was recently attacked a-la-mitk from Astrabad, while carrying despatches from the consul. Bad tidings come also from the Western districts, where lately the Tekke neighbourhood had been overrun by brigands, who attack almost every courier.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY, advertised here for a week, made their first appearance to-day at the American chapel in the Rue de Berri. The church was quite full ; ladies, the majority of them American ladies, predominated. Mr. Sankey presided at a finger organ. He sang several solos. These were alternated by hymns of his own composition sweetly sung by a choir of young girls, who must have had opportunities to rehearse together. The seats were free, and there was no collection at the doors. Mr. Moody, who presided, made little familiar speeches between the prayers and hymns. He remembered twenty-five years ago hearing in Boston prayers for this church, and when he came to Paris in 1867 it was the first place he visited to see. M. de Pressensé, a senator and a Protestant pastor, offered up in French the prayer that Christ's kingdom might in the darkness in which the French were stumbling between superstition and infidelity. Mr. Moody preached a sermon in a familiar colloquial style, not from any particular text, but citing incidentally several passages of the Holy Scriptures. He advocated in the most uncompromising manner the doctrine of salvation by grace alone, and the worthlessness of works as a contribution to salvation. He said not a word about good works done, apply the epithet "filthy" to good works, the desirability of which, from his point of view, he subsequently showed, but he insisted on this—that salvation was a free gift by grace alone, without money and without price. He pointed out that we do with it there would be no gift. God did not want anybody to work for his gift. If people could do anything for their own salvation, what was the use of Christ coming to earth and suffering on the cross ? Could any one dare to say that his sacrifice was inefficacious ? But many well-meaning Christians floundered about hopelessly, not understanding the distinction between justification and sanctification. Justification was the complete work of God in and out of Christ, but sanctification was continually going on by grace promoted by the Holy Ghost. A stumbling-block to some Christians was Paul's text that people should work out their own salvation in fear and trembling. Mr. Moody interpreted the text as meaning not that any work was necessary for salvation, but that being already saved by grace they should work as good and grateful servants, and that Scripture phrase meant to work out their own in grace. He thought that man a poor Christian who, having been converted 20 years ago, did not love Christ better than then. A friend had said to him, "I don't think I have got enough to die with." His answer was, "That doesn't matter. The great thing is to have grace enough to live with. When you come to die that will be time enough to get grace for the circumstance. Some invalids say, 'I have not given grace to you as much as you want at a time. So that if you got the whole grace of God at once, you would not know what to do with it. Be content with a little soil collects, patches of cultivation may be found ; but, broadly speaking, a belt of country thirty-five miles long and three to four miles wide at the foot of the northern range of mountains is given up entirely to the locust.

TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on Oct. 9 :—A short time ago I sent you intelligence of an outbreak amongst the tribe of the Bahtiares, in the neighbourhood of Ispahan. According to information that reaches me to-day the movement has revived within the last four weeks. Hardly were the Ramazan festivities over ere the insurgents made a fresh advance on Ispahan. The Prince Governor sent three or four thousand troops to oppose them, but matters seem to have taken an unfavourable turn, as the Governor has left the town outside his house, and applied to the Shah for leave to go to Teheran. The well-known tenacity of the Bahtiares, and the nature of that part of the country, eminently suited to partisan warfare, renders it probable that the Persian troops will encounter even greater difficulties than with the Kurds. While the Bahtiares have raised the standard of rebellion in the South, the Turcomans are still the scourge of the North. The Governor of Astrabad lately commanded the chief of one of the Turcoman tribes to death. The widow of the latter vowed vengeance, and offered a price of one toman for the head of every Persian peasant, and three tomans for that of every notable of Persia. That this has since been dangerous for the inhabitants of Astrabad to stray outside the walls of the town. One of the Cossacks attached to the Russian Consulate was recently attacked a-la-mitk from Astrabad, while carrying despatches from the consul. Bad tidings come also from the Western districts, where lately the Tekke neighbourhood had been overrun by brigands, who attack almost every courier.

LOCUSTS IN CYPRUS.

IN his last annual report on the Island of Cyprus, Sir H. Biddulph states that the promise of an abundant harvest for 1881 had been completely fulfilled, and the returns of the corn trate were better than they had been for some years. But the campaign against the locusts had still to be continued. It had been very expensive, the cost from July 1, 1881, to June, 1882, being estimated at £32,000. This outlay seems enormous compared with the revenue ; yet, if it succeeds in eradicating the locusts, it will, says the High Commissioner, be more than recouped to the people in a single year. The operations will have to be continued one or two years more, but at a somewhat diminished cost. Of the revages of the locusts, he adds, few can have any conception who have not seen them. With marvellous rapidity and utterly regardless of any interruption, they strip off every green thing, and in a few hours the green patches that they attack disappear, leaving a few brown stalks issuing from what appears to be a fallow field. In most countries the locust comes from some neighbouring desert or waste land, and, consequently, attacks vegetation only in its flying state. The locust of Cyprus is a species indigenous to the island. Born and bred in the midst of us, we see him from his earliest days, and he lives and dies amongst us. No propitious gale, as in other countries, carries him off with the same rapidity that he appears, and as we have seen his progenitors so surely do we know that we shall have his posterity among us next year. Whilst, on the one hand, this stationary habit is favourable to his destruction, which is most easily effected in the crawling stage, on the other hand, it awakens the uncomfortable feeling that the causes of his existence continue with us, and that his reappearance, after being apparently eradicated, is only a matter of time. Sir R. Biddulph thinks the chief causes of the appearance of the locust in Cyprus are : Deficiency of population, deficiency of cultivation, and deficiency of rain. Sparse as is the population, however, it nevertheless yields considerable agricultural products. Were its population trebled, as it would easily bear it would yield probably three times its present produce of corn, cotton, carobs, wine, and olives, whilst much of its waste land would be cultivated, and would no longer afford a breeding ground for the locust, which, by a remarkable instinct, avoids laying its eggs on ground that has been recently cultivated, and selects the hard undisturbed land for that purpose. This curious habit is easily noticed ; a field may be full of locusts actively engaged in eating the crop, but not a single female will lay her eggs in it, but if in passing through the cultivated lands there appears at patch of rocky ground which the plough cannot touch, there the females will be found depositing their eggs. There are also extensive breedings quite away from the cultivated plains, on the rough low hills that lie between the mountains and the plains. These hills are mainly bare. In the hollows where a little soil collects, patches of cultivation may be found ; but, broadly speaking, a belt of country thirty-five miles long and three to four miles wide at the foot of the northern range of mountains is given up entirely to the locust.

TERRIBLE ADVENTURES OF SHIP-WRECKED SEAMEN.

ON Oct. 6 twenty-two of the crew of the steamer Bendigo arrived in Liverpool, and gave particulars of a disaster to their vessel and the subsequent terrible adventures they went through. From the statement of the men it seems that the Bendigo left the Mersey, on the 29th Sept., for Demerara, and she had not got beyond Holyhead when the wind began to freshen. It steadily increased in severty until it blew a perfect hurricane. Several seas dashed over the vessel on the Saturday, and did not cease until the vessel went down. Every moveable thing was washed overboard, and a number of the vessel's fittings were carried into the sea. On the Sunday morning matters were fearful, gignatic seas breaking over the vessel, rendering it impossible with safety to go to the forward part. One sea smashed the main bunker hatch and part of the wheel-house, and the vessel was completely at their mercy. One boat was stove and washed away, containing some little provisions the men had accumulated, knowing well that their chief hope of safety lay in the boats. A second boat was being got ready, but before it could be launched a sea came over and washed it between the bulwards and the bridge stanchions, where it remained jammed. There was now but the port lifeboat, and this was successfully lowered, twenty-four hands getting into her. It was then seen that the vessel would founder in a few minutes, and this surmise unfortunately proved correct, as the vessel disappeared with a slight explosion. The small boat, though but a short distance off, was fortunately sufficiently far to avoid being drawn down by the suction of the steamer as she sank. When the boat was cast off it was found that it was likewise on fire at the time found that the cook and the only passenger the vessel had—a man named McLeod—were left behind. McLeod was seen clutching the bridge stanchions, and seemed to be quite paralysed, apparently unable to do anything towards his own safety. The cook was seen going in search of some of the loose fittings to sustain himself with. The captain of the Bendigo wanted to go to the ship in the small boat to try and save the two poor fellows, but the crew would not assent, as they considered the danger too great. The cook was seen in the water after the vessel disappeared, but the passenger was not, and it was supposed that he had gone down with the vessel. Every effort was made to save the cook, but it was only occasionally when he appeared on the crest of a wave that he could be seen. The boat cruised about, but could not save him. Usually when a vessel founders a large quantity of *debris* is seen for some time floating near the scene of the disaster ; but in this case, owing to the turbulence of the sea, scarcely a vestige of the wreck could be seen half-an-hour after the disappearance of the Bendigo. The shipwrecked men in their small boat made for the Irish coast, 140 miles distant. They soon found that their tiny craft was an excellent sea boat, and by keeping her head to the sea she behaved well. The men had neither bite nor sup. They threw the mast overboard, not to encumber the boat, and took spell about two hours each in pulling and watching. As night drew on a barque was sighted, and the men gave a loud shout. The signals of the barque were backed, but the shipwrecked men say a rescue could not have been effected even if the barque had been near, as the sea was fearfully rough. The vessel was lost sight of in the darkness, but was seen again next morning at a great distance. It was believed that she had lain too all night with the hope of rescuing the men in the morning. She was now too far off to do anything. Day succeeded night, and returned again without bringing any change to the men except, that they were rapidly approaching a fatal state of weakness. On the Monday one of the firemen commenced to drink the salt water, and as a consequence became delirious. On the Tuesday night, notwithstanding the watch kept over him, he jumped into the sea. He was caught by the hair by one of the sailors, and hauled into the boat again. The man had to be strapped down in the boat. All the men were now getting terribly exhausted, but on the Wednesday morning they were fallen in with by the schooner Richard Cobden. Several of the men were too weak to help themselves, and had to be hauled on board the rescuing vessel. No sooner had the shipwrecked men gained the deck of the Richard Cobden than those who were able made a rush for the water-casks, one of which was very soon emptied. The captain and crew of the rescuing vessel treated the shipwrecked men with the utmost kindness and attention, landing them at Swansea, where the fireman who jumped overboard had to be left.

FUND FOR OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.

THE London papers publish the following letter :—

Sir,—Amongst the various developments of benevolence, in a country remarkable as this is for the number of its charitable institutions, the claims of old soldiers can scarcely be said to have received due consideration.

It is true that pensions are granted, under certain conditions, to deserving soldiers who are incapacitated from further service ; but in many cases the provision is inadequate to supply even the necessities of life in their declining years.

A bequest of about £10,000 was, a few years ago, made with this view by the late Mr. William Wood man, and the interest of that sum is to be administered by the Commander-in-Chief for the time being in the relief of worn out or disabled soldiers of good character. This fund has enabled His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to relieve many cases of urgent distress ; but it is obvious that the income arising there from, about £300 a year, is very inadequate, and it is therefore desirable that some steps should be taken to increase the means provided by Mr. Woodman's benevolence.

At this moment, when so many of our soldiers have been wounded or otherwise incapacitated by service in the field, it is believed that the public will be readily disposed to augment this bequest by additional contributions.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to evince an interest in this proposal, and has permitted her name to appear at the head of the fund. Her Majesty has further headed the list of subscribers with a donation of £100.

Subscriptions are therefore earnestly solicited in aid of the fund, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has also been pleased to express his willingness to become patron, whilst the undermentioned officers and gentlemen have kindly consented to form a Committee, to arrange for the investment of any money which may be forthcoming in response to this appeal, and to consider the rules under which the proposed fund should be administered.

Contributions for this purpose will be thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand, W. C., and Messrs. Cox and Co., Craigs-court, S. W., and will be placed by them to the credit of the " Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers."

Committee : General the Lord W. Paulet, G. C. B., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ; the Adjutant-General, the Quater-Master-General, the Military Sceretary, ex officio ; General Sir Hastings Doyle, K. C. B., General Sir Charles Ellice, K. C. B., General Sir Alfred Horsford, G. C. B., General Sir Daniel Lysons, K. C. B., General H. S. H. the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C. B., Major-General H. W. Fitz-Wygram, Bart., Major-General Dillon, C. B., Colonel Corbett, C. B., M. P., H. L. Antrobus, Esq., C. Hammersley, Esq., with power to add to the number.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. PAULET,
General and Chairman.

Oct. 11.

THE ALEXANDRIA MASSACRES.

THE following is an extract from a sermon delivered by Sheikh Mohammed Abu l Fadl, one of the Ulema of al Azhar, in the Aanafy Mosque, and published in the official newspaper, *Wakaya'ul Masriyeh*, with the approbation of the rebel Government, on Sept. 10, 1882. This was read by Arabi's orders, but the publication was suppressed :

Kill the infidels wherever you find them, and take them, and keep them, and help your brethren who are fighting for good fight, and you shall be amongst those who obtain mercy. Take warning by what the English have done in India ; how they stripped them of their arms and of their money, and made them like herds pressed into service ; and take warning by what the French have done in Tunis and in Algiers, where they dishonoured maidens, tore the silken veils, and planted infidelity in the hearts of the children of the Muslims. This Egypt of ours has almost become the place of war ; (dar el harb) and the place of Islam ; (dar Islam), for the Muslims have been debased and infidels have been elevated till they have become directors in our public offices. They have overstepped the bounds of justice and tyranny, and the saying in the proverb is applicable to them : " Surely the wicked will be punished in his turn." Is not the curse of God on the tyrants ? They have overcome every man of pure intelligence. They have abolished the sacred Law, and govern according to their whims. Misfortune has become great and grief is multiplied, and we have almost perished. You know all the movements. What do we not owe to God for His salvation, and for some comfort on our way to approaching death ? Now the battle has commenced between armies which are seen, and bodies are in conflict ; but God is the best of helpers. But you, O Egyptians, who are free, defend your religion money and your country, and protect your honour your daughters, and be patient in the fight, for patience is praiseworthy—all who practise it are victorious. Have you not heard that God is with the righteous ? Your work is noble and your position, and be always on the alert, and be not found sleeping. Do not send away the cannons and bayonets, do not sheathe your swords nor turn back your horses until the English have perished or fled ; lead them to the troughs of death and inflict on them terrible calamities ; make them taste the most indignant tortures, and receive the good news of succour and victory, for the time of victory and success approaching. Help from God and a speedy victory.

WHY THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS RAN AWAY.

GENERAL LORING, the American Pasha who served so long in Egypt, attributes, in a letter addressed to the *Nation*, the collapse of the Egyptian resistance to the extent to which every spark of manhood has been crushed out of the rank and file by the abominable brutality of their officers when they are in the army, and of their masters when they were fellaheen. He says the largest part of the Egyptian army is made up of recruits taken by conscription from the villages and fields of the lower Delta. These fellaheen are the most abject of slaves, and have been so for hundreds of years. They are the slaves of the soil upon which they live, and of every man who occupies a higher position in life than they, from their own sheik-el beled to the Khedive. Every effendy, bey, and pasha with whom they come in contact in any way whatever, kicks, cuffs, and beats them *ad libitum*. In consequence of this treatment, and by heredity, they are low, mean, cowardly, and cringing beyond any people on the face of the earth. They are dragged from their fields while at work, or snatched from their mud huts, chained together in gangs, and carried to the citadel and there kept in close imprisonment until they are drilled and uniformed. They are not allowed to settle their own affairs, to make any provision for their families, or even to bid their wives and children good-bye, at the time for their conscription comes. When the recruiting sergeants lay hands upon them, it is as if a sudden and terrible death had claimed them, and they are mourned and wept over by friends and felatives as if they were dead. Once become soldiers, and branded as it were by the uniform, escape from the ranks, until term of service expires, is impossible. Desertion is generally punished by death even in time of peace. The courbash is the instrument of punishment for every trivial offence, in spite of the fact that flogging is prohibited by law. Not only is the common soldier whipped by his company officers, from sergeant to captain, but even the subaltern officers are constantly the victims of indignity by their superiors. The writer once saw a lieutenant held down by two men of his own company while his colonel beat him unmercifully with a walking-cane. When the beating was finished and the boy becoming exhausted the lieutenant arose, took off his sword, and handed it to his superior, and said : " You have disgraced me in the presence of my own men ; I am no longer worthy to be an officer—pass it through my flanks." For this—the only manly act I ever witnessed among these people—the lieutenant was charged with insubordination and mutinous conduct, was tried by court-martial, was sentenced to be shot, and I saw the sentence put into execution. This was during the Abyssinian campaign ; and on another occasion I witnessed the novel sight of a colonel giving his own major a good thrashing with a walking-cane ; and the major took it like a lamb, not daring to show even a grunt of disapprobation. The inglorious termination of Arabi Pasha's wretched attempt at revolution is but the legitimate result of his and his deluded followers' antecedents. No one who knew him and his people had any doubt how the affair would end from its very incipiency.

FEELING OF THE EGYPTIANS TOWARDS THE ENGLISH.

MR. EDWARD EASTON writes to the *Times* :—With all the rumours afloat of the bad feeling manifested by the people of Egypt towards the English, it may interest your readers to hear from trustworthy sources the truth as regards their demeanour in several parts of the country.

Personally, and as an engineer to land and irrigation companies, I am interested in property in various parts of Egypt—at Cairo, at Bedreschin, in the province of Ghizeh, 30 miles above Cairo, at Belcasse and Beltim, in Garbieh, within 30 miles of Damietta, and in the province of Behera between Kafrdawar and Damanhour, about 30 miles from Alexandria.

As soon as it was probable that they would be able to reach the localities, I sent out two gentlemen, Mr. Cotterill and Mr. Nesfield, both of them well acquainted with the country, and able to communicate with the natives in their own language, and from their letters and telegrams I send you the following information.

Mr. Cotterill, my chief engineer, went to Alexandria with instructions to report on the state of the various works in hand on the estates, while Mr. Nesfield accompanied the army from Ismailia, having been employed temporarily by Sir Garnet Wolseley to assist on the railway.

From Cairo, I learn that not only our house and offices are exactly in the same condition in which my partner left them on the 20th of June, but that a pair of horses have been fed and kept up to the mark by our servants, although they had no money for the purpose.

At El Ayat (province of Ghizeh), where in consert with Mr. Solhaune, I occupy 12,000 acres of the Domain lands, no wilful damage has been done, a neighbouring notable having acted as our agent after the compulsory departure of all the Europeans.

In Garbieh, near the town of Cherbine, where the Beltim Land Company have on estate of some 16,000 acres, and a canal and pumping station in course of construction, capable of irrigating 50,000 to 60,000 acres, M. Pignon, a French Engineer, who had charged of the cannal for me, has resided with his wife during the whole of the disturbances. Our interpreter, Mr. Tannus, a Christian, has also remained at his post. I am glad to say that both have arrived in Cairo and reported that nothing belonging to the company had been damaged. Mr. Cotterill writes from Cherbine :—

"Having received permission from Sir Garnet yesterday to go to Cherbine, Nesfield, Pignon, and I left Cairo this morning. Our arrival here caused a good deal of excitement, but we were well received on all sides. From a casual walk round the place this evening, I do not see that anything is damaged."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

PRIVATE messages from London of yesterday evening were delivered this morning, but Reuter's telegrams are not in up to the time of writing. We have frequently called attention to this state of things lately, and the complaints of the mercantile community are becoming very strong. It may be, that feeling secure in their monopoly, Reuter's Company think they can treat their subscribers as they please, but we shall be much surprised if, failing an immediate improvement in the service, an energetic opposition is not started. With the termination of the half-yearly subscriptions the time for effecting a change could not be more opportune, and we feel sure that if the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce took up the matter energetically they would be well supported in commercial circles. The whole delay probably arises from an attempt to minimise changes of transmission, and if so is all the more to be condemned. Certain it is that if the messages were despatched in the ordinary way this continual delay would not occur.

EXCHANGE.—Private telegrams, we learn, report Bar Silver in London as having recovered to 51¾d., and owing to this a slightly firmer feeling has again been apparent in sterling to-day. One bank only has been a buyer of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 8 1-16d., whilst sellers of Bank paper have been out at 1-32d. advance ready, and up to May at 1-32d. per rupee per month higher. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 2 ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,,	2·11¼	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate has receded to ¼ premium, 60 days' sight being still ⅜ discount.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER there has again been a fair inquiry, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 99 13-16. Transactions, however, have not been large, and the rise has rather a halting appearance. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 107½.

The SHARE MARKET has been fairly active, and in a general way rates have an upward tendency. Banks are unchanged. Press Companies are all firm again with Akbar have advanced Rs. 25, Apollo, Bera, and Prince of Wales Rs. 10, Albert Rs. 5, and New Indian Rs. 2½. Spinning and Weaving Mills are very firm, and our quotations exhibit a general advance of Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 10 higher, Kurrachee Landing and shipping Rs. 10 lower.

COTTON has ruled very quiet, but comparatively steady. Home advices are not strong, but at the same time sellers seem rather cautious about going on at current rates. The natives are still buyers, not only as cover for previous sales, but also on speculation, and it is not at all unlikely that if prices go much lower Cotton will be held back in the districts to a large extent, no matter what the extent of the crop may be.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unchanged in price.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at yesterday's quotation. The s.s. Lady Dalhousie is reported fixed for Dunkirk at 22s. 6d. nett.

PIECE-GOODS rule slack and will daily meet a smaller inquiry as the Dewali approaches.

COALS are very firm and an active demand prevails for near arrivals, of which there are very small supplies unsold.

INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.
[illegible] Inspector of Army School, on duty, from Poona.
[illegible] Dy. Surg.-Gen., on duty, from Poona
NOVEMBER 3.
[illegible] on duty, from Egypt.
[illegible] on duty, from Poona.
[illegible] on duty, from Poona.
[illegible] from Poona.
[illegible] leave, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.
[illegible] Madras N. I., to join, to Raipore.
NOVEMBER 2.
[illegible] Director of Transport, on duty, to
NOVEMBER 3.
[illegible] leave, to England.
[illegible], on leave, to England.
[illegible] Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry,
[illegible] L. C., to join, to Poona.
[illegible] Horse, to join, to Sirur.
[illegible] Bombay L. C., to join,
[illegible] Army School, on duty, to
Gilbourne, Surg.-Genl., on leave, to England.
Clutterbuck, Major, General L. I., on duty, to Allahabad.
Sturt, Col., 7th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Deane, Lieut., 3rd Madras L. C., to join, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C
Bombay, November 3.

The season will commence with a march-out on Saturday, the 4th November, at half-an-hour from Hall at 5 p. m. (Bombay time). Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are present at the tram terminus at Byculla and Grant Road at 4-30 p. m., and Girgaum and Colaba at 4-45 p. m., and all those met in the way, will be supplied with tickets. Arms and accoutrements can be drawn from Head-quarters by applying to Instructors of companies between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted). Instructors are posted to companies as follows :—U A. and B. Companies—Sergt. Major Abbott ; C. and E. Companies, Sergt. Instr. Walch ; D. Companies, Drill Instr. Nichol, F. Company, Drill Instr. Barton.

Until further orders all application for rifles, accountrements, &c., should be addressed to Sergt. Instr. Walch.

The undermentioned members are granted leave as follows :—Capt., R. S. Brown from 4th Nov. to 14th idem. Vol. J. Cabral from 4th Nov to 20th Nov.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.
OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to their increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.
Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 823
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.
Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.
DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.
Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles.' Similar testimonia s from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 74	135
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	540xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	765
Bhowmuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	5	155
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,005
BudneiraMfg Co. Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	420
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	165
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	875
D. Spinning	10,000	2,000	all	Rs. 40	590
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	750
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	55
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 30	1,055
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	185
Jaiser Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	680
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	955
Khatao Mackintee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	124
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	1,345
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	845
Manockjee Petitt	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,345
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p.s.	295
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	400	p. s.	920
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	705
Phœnix Mills Spinning Company	1,500	500	50	35	285
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	595 xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct		325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do		26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do		13
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do		32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do		1,040
Do. New £41 Shares.	..	£41	196-5-15	do		245

LAND COMPANIES.

Freere Land	7,500	150	150	Rs.	9	2
Mazagon Land, &c.	2,750	2,000	2,000	..	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,999	2,925	Rs.	30	802
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs.	13	245

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 1,269 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE schooner Speedwell, 245 tons, Captain E. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gopalpore (1st Sept.), with a cargo of sleepers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Higginson, Const. Rook, Mr. and Mrs. Ruttachinda, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Mr. G. W. Forrest, Assit. Surg. P. H. Dadachanjee, 34 European time expired men and 64 deck, and 79 horses.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Orion, 1,814 tons, Captain G. Mahorcich, which arived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from China, &c., brought six deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—676 packages sugarcandy, 18 packages silk, 2 chests silk piecegoods, 329 cases glass bangles, 270 cases fire crackers, 50 chests camphor, 101 chests cassia, 103 chests preserves, 266 chests tea, 1 case silk umbrellas, 29 packages mattings, 2 cases white copper, 17 cases beads, 1,842 packages chinaware, 1 box gold leads, 50 packages gardlic, 2 boxes specie, and 200 bags sugar. From Singapore.—8 chests silk, 1 case cigars, 20 beams, 106 bundles, and 2,785 Nos. planks, and 225 rafters. From Penang.—303 slabs tea. From Cochin.—17 packages dry ginger, 19 packages arrowroot, 442 packages coppra, 67 packages pepper, 233 packages gambier, and 25 casks coccanut-oil. From Colombo.—174 casks oil.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
3	Burmah (s)	Cave	Russorah, Oct. 20.
	Adjutant (s)	Fer. rson	Alexandria, Oct. 15.
	Speedwell	Jones	Gopalpore, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Euphrates(s)	Mitchell	Galle.
	Poonah (s)	Chapman	Trieste.

The steamer Clan Murray, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.			
30.	Perklands(s)	Pyne	Cardiff, Sept. 13
	Peebles (s)	Guy	Singapore, Oct. 12.
	Cocos-Nils (s)	Lewins	Rangoon, Oct. 27.
	Romedal	Jarman	Sharpness, July 17.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.
Trinacria (s)—8 packages bacon, hams and cheese, W. J. Kessai ; 50 cases sulphuric acid, Nuthoo Moolice ; 150 cases turpentine, Currimbhoy Gellabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Inchclutha (s)—20 kegs iron nails, Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy.
Trinacria (s)—200 cases yellow ochre paint, Sallabhoy Tyebjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Surat (s)—77 boxes bar silver (Rs. 242,000), the National Bank.
Sutlej (s)—Shogaheds brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—50 cases can-de-cologne, John S. Elmore and Co ; 10 cases table salt, Abdool Hoosein ; 33 cases salt, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 25 drums turpentine, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin ; 30 cases salamoniac, Cuma Ramjee ; 125 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chumdabhoy ; 34 cases oilmanstores and 10 cases currants, Goolamaly Jewanjee and Co ; 10 cases glassware, Essac Noor Mahamed ; 54 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases soap, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 6 casef toilet powder, Wallace and Co ; 10 case sneedles, C. Macdonald and Co ; 5 kegs iron nails, Abdool Hoosein Jewanjee ; 22 cases glassware, Haiee Sewjee and Ludha Visram ; 30 cases oilmanstores, D. F. Batha and Co ; 35 cases matches and 232 kegs iron wire nails, Jamasjee and Co ; 123 boxes window glass, Curremjee Tajbhoy ; 30 cases malches, Tyebally Sultanally ; 25 cases needles and 3 cases fish hooks, Volkart Brothers ; 15 cases confectionery and cheese, James Pearse ; 14 cases soap, &c., Jefferbhoy Jewanjee ; 317 boxes window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy ; 882 plates soft spelter, Bhimjee Poonja.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Ischia (s)—450 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan ; 2 bales skins, Farnham and Co ; 78 bales wool, Dhunraj Chimondass ; 60 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 53 bales wool, Merally Canjee ; 66 bales cotton waste, M. D. Cuma and Co ; 70 bales cotton, P. D. Setna ; 126 bales cotton, Vussonjee Shamjee ; 82 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 108 cwts horns, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR LONDON.
Canara (s)—2682 cwts sandalwood, Vunmalee Jewraj ; 21 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina ; 17 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Teyb and Co ; 10 bales hides, Baboobhoy Boga ; 14 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsey ; 87½ cwts cutlet fish, Jooma Moosa ; 200 cwts sandlewood, Hajee Mahomed Essac and Co ; 2 cwts M. teeth, 20 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, 1 case peacock feathers and 1 cwts ivory, Allymahamed Husson ; 188 cwts sandalwood, Mottichund Dewjee.

FOR HULL.
Cllurnum (s)—44,025 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hermes (s)—350 cwts rapeseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Orion (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Orion (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Orion (s)—2,946½ cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,770½ cwts castor seed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Trinacria (s)—599 cwts gingellysced, Ralli Brothers ; 219 cwts castorseed, 23½ cwts mowra flower, 112½ cwts, mowra seed, 162½ cwts rapeseed and 300 cwts gingellyseed, Ghella Bharmull.
Darian (s)—700 cwts gingellyseed, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Poonah (s)—5 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.
Poonah (s)—21 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR KOBE.
Sutlej (s)—100 bales twist, The New D. P. S. and W. Co,

FOR HONGKONG.
Sutlej (s)—17½ cwts beerslole, Cassum Bhimjee ; 50 cwts gum, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 3 cases cochineal, Essa Sallay Mahomed ; 4 cases peacock feathers, Yue Lun Ching ; 105 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 35 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj ; 50 bales twist, Visram Ebram and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales twist, Rehemoolhoy Habibbhoy ; 100 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 25 bales twist, R. Bhookandass ; 31 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 35 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co ; 610½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 15½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 18 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khalack ; 16 chests opium, Ebram Hajee Currim ; 10 bales twist, the M. S. and W. Co ; 6 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Essac Esllas ; 12 chests opium G. Hossein J. Mahomed ; 200 cwts onions, Hassum Babun ; 6 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Sutlej (s)—17 chests opium, Roogoonath Juggonath ; 84 chests opium, Buldeo Ramrutton ; 25 chests opium, M. D. Ezekiel ; 39 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 39 [illegible]ham ; 11 chests opium, A. [illegible]ium, E. D. Sassoon and [illegible]brahim Noordin and Co ; [illegible]on and Co ; 1 chests opium, [illegible]sts opium, Currimbhoy [illegible]mBholaram Jeydyal ; 13 [illegible]es Kisnajee ; 194 chests [illegible]rmull ; 16 chests opium, [illegible]sts opium, Huzarimull

FOR YOKOHAMA.
[illegible] 1 bundle silk, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

CALENDAR—NOV., 30 Days 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	,,	11th, 4h. 10·9m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	18th, 1h. 32·8m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	25th, 6h. 53·8m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Nov.							
Sat. 4	.....	6	3	5	21	6 4m 7 12 a	1 17 a ...
Sun. 5	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6	4	5	21	7 12m 8 25 a	1 10m 2 6 a
Mon. 6	.....	6	4	5	23	8 4m 9 10 a	2 6m 2 38 a
Tu. 7	.....	6	5	5	23	8 45m 9 46 a	2 53m 3 6 a
Wed 8	English Mail expected	6	5	5	23	9 22m 10 17 a	3 28m 3 32 a
Thr. 9	.....	6	6	5	22	9 55m 10 47 a	3 59m 4 0 a
Fri. 10	.....	6	6	5	22	10 29m 11 19 a	4 30m 4 30 a
Sat. 11	.....	6	7	5	22	11 4m 11 51 a	5 4m 5 1 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.
SADLER—October 5, at Brainkie, England, Fanny Elizabeth Agnes, the beloved daughter of Mr. C. Sadler, Loco. Foreman, G. I. P. R., Lanowlee, aged 6 years, of diptheria.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.
McRAE—FERGUSON—November 3, in the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, Bombay, by the Rev. Robert Jeffrey, Thomas Seller McRae, East India Railway, Ranceeunge, to Jessie Ferguson, third daughter of John Ferguson, Caithness, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.
McCARDELL—October 30, at Calcutta, the wife of M. McCardell, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
ANDREW—MARTIN—October 28, at Mussoorie, George Andrew, M. B., Surgeon-Major, A. M. D., to Milly, widow of the late Curtiss-Martin, Brigade-Surgeon, A. M. D.
DICK-LAUDER—WOODWARD—October 30, at Mussoorie, by the Rev. Wasiore MacCarthy, George William Dalrymple, third son of the late Sir John Dick-Lauder, Bart., to Janie, daughter of the late W. P. Woodward, I. C. S.
RITCHIE—PRETTY—October 31, at Madras, J. H. Ritchie, Surg.-Major, Madras Medical Department, to Annie, daughter of E. J. Pretty, Bedford, England.

DEATHS.
FEDDAN—October 29, at Mussoorie, Fanny Bertha, wife of Francis Feddan, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
WILLIAMSON—October 27, at Mandla, Hugh Greville, child of the Rev. H. D. Williamson, C. M. S., aged 2 years and 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

THE reasons stated by the Viceroy for vetoing the Bombay Abkari Bill, which are published in another column, embody pretty nearly all the objections that were brought against the measure during its discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council. The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India is precisely the opinion of almost every individual, unconnected with the ill-fated Bill, in this Presidency—that no case was brought forward by its supporters sufficient to justify the enactment of such a stringent measure. We contended from the outset that Sir James Fergusson exaggerated the evils caused by the alleged illicit distillation of mhowra flowers, and this view is supported by the Viceroy. We believed, further, that any demoralisation and loss to revenue which could be demonstrated (and nothing definite ever was stated on this part of the subject) were trifling compared to the injury which would be done by prohibiting the traffic in what was, over an extensive tract of country, an article of food. The Minute of the Government of India says : "Were provisions like those of the Bill to be enforced in any of these regions [where the mhowra flower is used as food], His Excellency cannot persuade himself that it would not entail serious hardship upon the poorer classes, more especially in times of scarcity and famine." But even if the Bill attained the objects for which it was intended, in so far, at least, as concerns the revenue and sobriety, Lord Ripon believes any attempt to enforce it would be attended with grave political danger ; that it could not, in fact, be put into operation without the risk of an outbreak. In this view His Excellency is supported by the Political Officers of those states of the Central Provinces which border on Khandesh, and whose population is intimately connected with the Bheels, Naiks, and other tribes to whom the mhowra flower is an article of subsistence. When writing on this subject in June last, we pointed out the impossibility of preventing the tribes referred to from gathering a flower as their forefathers had done for ages, and which was to them a necessity. We do not, of course, contend that a law is necessarily wrong because a section of the population affected by it are opposed to its provisions. But, in the case of the Abkari Bill, it is not denied that to these particular people it would be an injustice to enforce it. For what purpose then is the law desired ? To suppress illicit distillation, and the consequent demoralisation of the people, in the districts of Tanna and Colaba. But, as was argued at the time, there was no satisfactory evidence that the evils complained of were sufficiently great to justify legislation, and they certainly afforded inadequate ground for an enactment of such stringency as the Abkari Bill. The Government of Bombay, however, desired to put the Bill in operation only in those districts where the mhowra flower was used for distillation and not for food. This idea appeared to Lord Ripon so far reasonable that he would have been prepared to favourably consider a Bill of strictly limited scope and less stringent provisions. But he cannot, merely for the sake of putting down some alleged increase of drinking and smuggling in Colaba and Tanna, confer on the Executive Government "powers which admittedly go far beyond the actual necessities of the case, and which might at some future time be misapplied." This policy enunciated by the Viceroy is incontestably sound. No Executive Government, however unexceptionable may be its reputation, ought to be entrusted with powers which are arbitrary inasmuch as they are unnecessary, and when, as the Viceroy points out, in another portion of the Minute, "though left dormant for a time, there could be no permanent guarantee that under other counsels they might not be called into activity."

There are now no outstanding questions between the Government of India and that of Bombay. It is to be hoped that the experiences gained from their recent disagreements will enable them to maintain more cordial relations for the future. In view of the general conditions of English government in India, it is very unseemly and undesirable that the high English authorities should dispute in public, and exhibit to the world a spectacle of jealousy or disunion. In the free atmosphere of representative government fierce disputation is the natural order of things. The ruling powers, whether local or Imperial, stand on public support, and no matter how acrimoniously they are attacked, their authority is unimpeachable so long as they retain the confidence of their constituents. It is open to their opponents to undermine that confidence by almost every device, and if they succeed the Government falls and is succeeded by another that wields the authority conferred by the electorate as powerfully as their predecessors. In India there is nothing of this. The ruling bodies are bound together, and it is the duty of each one to endeavour to maintain unimpaired the authority and dignity of the other. In recent discussions we have felt ourselves compelled, for reasons which we have sufficiently stated, to take sides generally against the Bombay Government. In the matter of local self-government we were not able to acquit the Government of India of contributing unnecessarily to the warmth of the dispute. With regard to the Mhowra Bill, however, reason is altogether on their side. The Government of Bombay have hitherto shown too little regard for independent public opinion, and they have failed to recognise the necessity of keeping fairly abreast with the times. It is no longer sufficient to tabulate a few selected official views in order to justify a policy. The acceptance of self-government in any form introduces a new and powerful element into the mechanism of administration. Had the spirit of this impending change been appreciated by Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Ashburner they would not have adhered to the unlucky Abkari Bill in the face of the opposition it encountered. We are too fully convinced of the value of provincial individuality to recommend simple submission to the will of a Central Government, but, on the other hand, if a provincial Government desires to preserve its independence it must not allow itself to appear too frequently in the wrong.

PERHAPS the most practical contribution to the elevation of the coming generation of India which Dr. Hunter has made, or contemplates producing, will be his "Brief History of the Indian People," a proof copy of which has been forwarded to us. It must be confessed that Dr. Hunter is quite within the mark when he says that "short Indian histories, written by Englishmen, usually dismiss the first two thousand years of their narrative in a few pages, and start by disclosing India as a conquered country. This plan," Dr. Hunter continues, "is not good, either for Europeans in India, or for natives, nor does it accord with the facts. So long as Indian history is presented to the Indian youth as nothing but a dreary record of disunion and subjection, our Anglo-Indian schools will never become the nurseries of a self-respecting nation." The causes of the peculiar type of short histories of which Dr. Hunter complains are not difficult to discover. Histories, like other varieties of literature, are now-a-days written to sell ; and hitherto the British public have proved themselves the most eager purchasers. But, as Professor Max Müller points out, the average Englishman has an unfailing tendency to treat every subject relating to India as more or less tiresome. Why this should be so it is not now the time to inquire, though probably this singular feeling is not unsusceptible of a rational explanation. The ordinary English interest in the ancient history of India probably comes and goes with the march of Alexander the Great. The glamour of Oriental adventure which surrounds the names of Clive, Wellesley, and Warren Hastings is therefore the attraction by which the historian contrives to communicate a smattering of real Indian history to the unwilling British reader. Two reasons have probably induced Dr. Hunter to frame his "Brief History" on a different model. First, the more intelligent interest which a great body of the English people now exhibit in the welfare of their great dependency ; and secondly, the rapid increase of the reading population in India itself. Dr. Hunter, in his little book, endeavours to show "how an early gifted race akin to our own, welded the primitive forest tribes into settled communities. How the nobler stock, set free from the struggle for life by the bounty of the Indian soil, created a language, a literature, and a religion of rare stateliness and beauty. How the very absence of that struggle against nature, which is so necessary a discipline for nations, unfitted them for the great conflicts which assuredly await all races. How the domestic and contemplative aspects of life overpowered the practical and political. How Hinduism, while sufficing to organise the Indian communities into a social and religious confederacy, failed to knit them together into a coherent political nation." Thus is the scope of the book ably summarised in a prefatorial paragraph. India under the British is not, however, neglected, although it does not monopolise the attention of the historian. The history of our occupation is succintly summarised in six out of the sixteen chapters which the volume comprises, and the chronicle is brought down to August, 1881. The principal feature of the work, so far at least as the manner in which the author has executed his task is concerned, is that it follows the encyclopædic model rather than the narrative. For our own part, we might be inclined to regret this, but as Dr. Hunter explains that his leading aim is to state the "actual facts" in as concise a manner as possible, it is, not, perhaps, competent for us to complain that a book did not take a form which might have been considered inconsistent with its object. It cannot be contended that that variety of history which "reads like a romance" is always the one which enables a student to thoroughly grasp the details and master the facts with which the work deals. It is advisable to ground the pupil on the incidents, and then leave him to discover the romance. The only danger is that a strong dose of dates and such like may surfeit his appetite and communicate a dislike for historical studies of any sort. The author expressly disclaims any desire to obtrude philosophy into his pages. He aims rather to produce "a compendium of facts." In this respect he has completely succeeded, for in the 215 pages of the neat little volume he has managed to say something about everything that is worth knowing in Indian history.

MR. GRANT DUFF and his advisers have been more happy in their interpretation of the intentions and wishes of the Government of India in the matter of the local self-government scheme than was the Governor of Bombay in Council. The wise course followed at Madras was to appoint a Committee, consisting partly of Europeans and partly of natives, to "report upon the views and instructions of the Government of India in their bearing on the question of local self-government in the Madras Presidency." The Committee was ordered, not only to communicate with Government officials in the various districts, but to ascertain also "the most authoritative exponents of indigenous South Indian opinion." Having secured the information it required, the Committee has submitted its report ; and upon that report the Government of Madras have framed their reply to the Government of India's request to be placed in possession of their views. The Madras Government interpret the chief reforms which the Supreme Government are desirous to see carried into effect to be :—"(1.) That in the larger towns and more advanced districts election should be the rule, not the exception ; and (2) that in such towns and districts the Chairman should usually not be an official." On the first head, they note that the elective privilege so far as it has been extended—it is in force in twelve of the larger mofussil towns—has been attended with so far satisfactory results that though it may have been sometimes abused, and sometimes neglected, there is no reason, on the whole, to complain of its working. In the rural districts the elective franchise has not yet been introduced, but the Local Fund Boards as at present constituted have been found to work well. So far, probably, the Bombay Government would be quite in accord with Madras. But then comes the difference that while Sir James Fergusson and his Council wish to observe what we have already described as excessive caution in making further concessions to popular government, Mr. Grant Duff and his advisers, though admitting that such satisfactory progress would not have been made "if the maxim *festina lente* had not guided the action heretofore taken," are of opinion that so reliable a foundation has been now laid that "a decided, although cautious, advance along the whole line in the direction of the further development of local liberties" may be made with advantage. In Madras, accordingly, the number of towns in which the Municipal body is elected is to be increased, and the elective franchise is to be extended to the more advanced rural districts, tentatively at first, the Resolution explains, "but in the full belief that it will soon be possible to increase the number of Local Fund Boards, which are not nominated, but elected." Further, the Madras authorities consider it will be "perfectly safe" to affirm the principle that in the larger towns and most advanced rural districts the chairman should not usually be an official. Mr. Grant Duff does not make the mistake, into which Sir James Fergusson stumbled, of supposing that the effect of the Government of India's proposals would be to free the Municipalities from all control, but specially points out that though the Collector will be no longer president, or even a member, of the boards, it will "none the less be his duty to act as the adviser and guide of all these organizations, and to report, for the orders of Government, every case in which he thinks that the action of any of them may be likely to lead to serious injurious effects." We cannot admit it to be due to any superior advancement of the people that the Madras Government appear to experience no misgivings as to any difficulty in securing suitable men to take the duties of presidents of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, but must attribute it to the absence of a desire to find objections against the scheme. The fact is that the Madras Government have, as we said before, accepted the Government of India's proposed reforms in a spirit of hearty co-operation, and yet by no means with their eyes shut to any possible danger ; while the Bombay Government have rather gone out of their way to imagine difficulties. We are quite of opinion that with the safeguards reserved in the 17th para. of the Government of India's Resolution, there is "not any doubt of the success of the suggested experiments," either in Madras or in this Presidency.

THE Committee for the entertainment of the Indian Contingent are encountering a veritable *embarras des richesses*. A week ago they were possessed of over Rs. 13,000 from public subscriptions. This sum greatly exceeded their expectations, and they spontaneously withdrew an application for a grant from the Municipal funds, which had been made by them in ignorance of the extent of the public bounty. But the Corporation, in the fulness of its patriotic en

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CLOSURE.

DEFEAT OF MR. GIBSON'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The House of Commons last night negatived Mr. Gidson's test amendment, demanding a majority of two-thirds for the Closure, by 322 votes against 238. The Irish members supported the Government.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that according to intelligence received from Khartoom, dated the 30th of October, the Mahdi has been defeated with heavy loss. The intelligence further adds that the Mahdi's followers are suffering from small-pox. Sir Charles, replying to a further question, said that Baker Pasha had not yet been appointed Commander of the Egyptian Army. The British Government, he added, would have to be consulted on all questions concerning the Egyptian Army.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House, said that Egypt will have to share the cost of the British army of occupation subsequent to the suppression of the revolt. The Right Hon'ble gentleman said that no fresh vote of credit would be required during the present Session.

An official denial has been given to the statement made by the *Times*, that the Egyptian Government had suggested to the British Government that Arabi should be sent into exile without a trial.

THE OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The *London Gazette*, in an extraordinary edition, publishes a despatch of Sir Garnet Wolseley, in which he recommends the following officers of the Indian Contingent to the notice of the Secretary of State for War:—

General Wilkinson.

Colonels Gerard, Stockwell, Worseley, Rogers, Galloway, and Guiness.

Majors Kemble, Barrow, Jennings, Rywes, and Kelsey.

Captains Martin, Gordon, Deane, and Macbay.

Sir Garnet in his despatch states that General Macpherson would prove a pillar of strength to any army, and further says that General Macpherson has highly commended the services of his staff, making special mention of Colonel Tanner.

DEPARTURE OF EARL DUFFERIN FOR CAIRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.

Earl Dufferin had an audience of the Sultan to-day respecting the Egyptian question, and started for Cairo in the course of the evening.

THE CONTROL IN EGYPT.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The French Government objects to the British proposal that there should only be an English Comptroller-General in Egypt.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S WAR GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, the 2nd November, says that a War Gazette has been published, in which Sir Garnet Wolseley compliments nearly everybody. Sir Herbert Macpherson is described as a "pillar of strength to any army and a divisional leader to whom the honour of the army and the lives of our soldiers may be safely entrusted." The following members of his staff are specially named:—Lieutenant Childers, Major Morgan, Capt Mellis, Major Toker, and Capt. Elles. General Tanner is commended for the ability with which he led his brigade. General Wilkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, and Major Seymour Barrow are mentioned as zealous officers. Among the good soldiers to whom the country owes much are Colonel Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders, Major Knowles, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Colonel Unperton, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Colonel Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, Colonel G. B[illegible]olonel Rogers, 20th Punjab I[illegible] Galloway, 2nd Beloochees [illegible] officers are named as [illegible] Major Kemble and Cap[illegible] Cavalry, Major Jennings and [illegible]0th Bengal Cavalry, Major Ryves[illegible]Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers, Lieut. [illegible]olonel Guinness and Major Kelsey, Seaforth [illegible]ighlanders, Captain Mackay, and Beloochees. The Army owes a debt of gratitude to Admiral Hewett for the disembarkation of the Contingent. The despatch names, in various degrees of compliment, 250 officers and 50 men.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN INDIA.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion House to further the project to popularise the National Anthem in India, by translating it into the languages of the East. It was resolved to invite the nation to co-operate in the scheme. Letters of sympathy were read from Lords Northbrook and Lytton, Sir Stafford Northcote, and many men of influence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. s. s. Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 20th ult., left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock this morning, and the Australia, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dacca left here this afternoon for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

PORT SAID, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.

The Hall Line s. s. Speke Hall arrived here from Bombay last evening.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed declining. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 1-8
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
Bar Silver	51 9-16

The Stock Exchange is closed.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.
Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 2.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 75·5

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

„ 6 a.m.	72·0
„ 10 a.m.	81·2
„ 2 p.m.	84·1
„ 4 p.m.	82·7

The season at the Gaiety Theatre will be opened this evening, Herr Bandmann's company appearing in "Proof."

H. E. the Governor (Sir James Fergusson) goes with Mr. Arthur Crawford to Chiploon, in the Ratnaghiri District, on the 13th instant to open new water-works that have been constructed there. Afterwards His Excellency is expected to visit Goa.

We reproduce in another column the Madras Government's Resolution on the local self-government scheme.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, a gentleman well known in Bombay, is reported to have killed a salmon of phenomenal size on Loch Lomond a short time ago. The struggle lasted two hours and seven minutes. The fish turned the scale at 31 lbs.

Sir Lepel Griffin, on his return from Simla, will visit Lahore, to be present at the opening of the University, of which he is a Fellow.

A Calcutta paper says that Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp has been appointed to act as Accountant-General, Bengal, until the return of the permanent incumbent, Mr. Atkinson, who is at present on furlough, and that he will relieve Mr. Jacob, who is at present officiating, about the middle of November. "Mr. Tupp is at present at Bombay, and his nomination will complete the sixteenth change in the appointment that has occurred during the last 2½ years. We presume the Government of India intend, from the 1st April, 1883, to practise what they have been preaching to the subordinate Governments, and meditate some permanence in the future arrangements of the offices subordinate to it."

A Poona paper says that Government have sanctioned the payment of Rs. 35,000 to Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Wassodeo Burve, State Karbaree of Kolhapore, being the amount expended by him in prosecuting the editors of the *Mahratha* and *Kesaree* and others.

An up-country paper notes that the Salvation Contingent in India seem undaunted by the unkind reception they met with in Bombay; and their agents are arranging camps up-country for them. Among other favoured spots, Lahore is to receive a visitation.

The *Pioneer* expresses warm approval of the entertainment Bombay gave to the Indian Contingent. "The programme was an admirable one: a short march through densely crowded streets, with bunting flying on every hand; sports at which liberal money prizes were given; a dinner and dance for the Europeans, unlimited good cheer and a nautch likewise for their native fellow-soldiers; with fireworks and electric illuminations to round off the day's festivities—could anything more have been desired? It is a fact worthy of note that the native troops were particularly pleased with the hearty cheers with which they were greeted by groups of European residents assembled at various points along the route. Our Native Army seldom receives public recognition of this kind, owing to the sparse population of the cantonments to which they return at the close of a war. The speeches at the dinner given to the officers were in the happiest vein; and the hope expressed that the jealousies between the armies of the various Presidencies would now pass away, is one which we are sure every soldier in Bengal will honestly share."

The Court of Inquiry that sat at Colombo in the case of the collision between the steamers Peshawar and Glenroy found that the Glenroy's red light was not burning when she was first seen, that it was only shown when she was nearing the Peshawar, that the absence of that red light in due time was the direct and immediate cause of the collision, and that the master of the Glenroy was responsible for this neglect. The order of the Court was "that the certificate of John Wright, master of the barque Glenroy, be suspended for six months from this date, and that he do deliver over his certificate to the Court to be forwarded to the Board of Trade."

Captain Cole's work among the Ancient Monuments, though little talked about, has been carried on with a great deal of industry and tact during the last two years, a contemporary understands, and a fairly-sized file of reports has been prepared; but, for reasons connected with sundry susceptibilities that have to be considered, these have not been published yet. They will appear before long, however, and should constitute something like an art guide book to Indian architectural treasures.

Mr. Larkins has arrived at Tavoy with a gang of four hundred coolies to construct the telegraph line to Siam. The labour difficulty, it seems, is very great, and some doubts are expressed whether natives of India will be able to withstand the climate.

A deal of correspondence has been going on about the mail service between Calcutta and Rangoon. At last, a Rangoon correspondent writes, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. have been communicated with, and their reply to the complaints of the Rangoon public is simply crushing. The Rangoon public want the mails delivered earlier. The company show that to comply with this wish the steamers must travel at the rate of 14½ knots per hour between Saugor and the Rangoon safe anchorage; and even then it is doubted whether the desires of the Rangoon community could be met, since even at this rate of speed no allowance is made for weather and currents in the Bay and tides in the rivers. With reference to the question of the class of steamers employed on the Burmah line, the agents remark that they "were under the impression the vessels were simply unimpeachable." The company have arranged, however, to send a steam-launch down the river to meet the incoming steamers, and bring up the mails and passengers.

The Indian Foreign Office is believed to entertain some idea of protesting against the heavy duty of Rs. 1·8 a seer, which the Russians, for some little time past, have levied on imports of Indian tea into Russian Turkestan. A contemporary points out that it will probably be of small avail to make any such protest by the authorities at St. Petersburg, as may be inferred from an official paragraph which is published in a St. Petersburg paper of the 3rd October. The Russian merchants of Moscow, this says, have for some time past agitated for the establishment of a protective tariff against all English goods crossing the Oxus, even; and they have at last petitioned Government to impose a duty for the present on tea only, "that being an essential article of demand among the native population, and of sufficient importance as a beginning."

The crucifixion of the marauders lately captured has not crushed out the dacoity evil in Upper Burmah. A telegram from Rangoon, Oct. 30, to a Calcutta paper, states that "a well-organised conspiracy has been discovered in Hpaan, in the Salween district. The conspirators, some thirty Shans, are believed to be Siamese subjects. They intended to fire the village and, during the conflagration, to murder the Government subordinates and the wealthy traders, to loot the place, and then escape into Siamese territory. One was arrested by the police, and confessed. Ten Shans are in custody; the remainder bolted."

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs:—The Queen will probably express personally to General Macpherson her sense of the excellent service done by the Native Contingent during the Egyptian campaign. General Macpherson shortly resumes his old command.

The Queen has been pleased to permit her name to appear as Patron of the Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers, and has headed the list of subscribers with a donation of £100.

The order for them to march in the procession of the Holy Carpet at Cairo caused a considerable stir among the British troops, a private letter states; and the Senior Army Chaplains presented a petition to the General, praying that the men might be released from participation in an idolatrous ceremony. Sir Garnet Wolseley replied in curt terms, that, as Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, he issued orders for the public weal. The representations of Colonel G. W. Knox, on behalf of the Scots Guards, were more successful, and the presence of the regiment was excused.

The excitement of fighting in Egypt appears to have been succeeded by that of gambling. A correspondent informs an up-country paper that the roulette players of Port Said turned up at Cairo; and in their first half-hour did good business. "They cleaned out a Colonel, a Major, two Captains, and five Subalterns, to the harmony of £32. This is the mean revenge of Arabi's mercenary accomplices—turning the (roulette) tables on the heroes of Tel-el-Kebir."

Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour will, it is understood, shortly return to England, and be succeeded as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet by Lord John Hay, at present a Lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Seymour is expected to succeed Sir A. C. Key as First Sea Lord, at the Admiralty, or Admiral Ryder as Commander-in-Chief, at Portsmouth.

Mr. John Pearson, Q.C., one of the leaders in Mr. Justice Fry's Court, has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, caused by the recent resignation of Vice-Chancellor Hall. Mr. Pearson, who was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1844, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of his Inn in 1866. The new Judge will be liable to go circuit, and he will, it is expected, take over Mr. Justice Kay's list, the latter Judge succeeding to Vice-Chancellor Hall's work.

Intelligence from Panama, dated Sept. 28, states that General Aldana, President of the State of Cundinamarca, in Columbia, and his secretary have been assassinated. A despatch from Lima, dated Oct. 6, reports that the Italian Consul has been captured by Montoneros, who demand a ransom for his release.

The theft of Guiteau's skull from the Army Medical Museum at Washington, remarks the *Evening News*, revives the question of the pecuniary value of distinguished corpses, which the fortunate disappointment of the Dun Echt scoundrels ought to have set at rest. The strength of mind displayed by Lord Crawford's family has probably banished the gruesome trade from our shores once for all; for the strength of a body-snatcher's case lies only in the weakness of his victims. But though the theft of bodies for the purpose of blackmailing surviving relatives is no new thing, the abstraction of museum specimens, such as the skull of President Garfield's murderer, opens a fresh chapter of crime, the latest offspring of inquisitive science. Medieval wars, indeed, for the possession of one dead saint often sent many sinners to their graves, and the best part of the loot of a conquered town used to be, perhaps, some miracle-working thigh-bone or finger-joint. But the age of miracles is past, and Guiteau was no saint. The theft, in fact, is incomprehensible. No private individual ought to care to possess such a ghastly relic; no public institution ought to purchase stolen goods—or rather, "bads." And the only obvious result of the larceny will be that in a few years, unless it is recovered, no penny show at any country fair will be without the "true, genuine, correct, and original skull of the murderer of President Garfield. Only one penny.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Indian Government s. s. Tenasserim arrived in harbour yesterday from Egypt, with a portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. She anchored near Butcher Island on account of sickness among the horses.

The Home Government transport steamer Adjutant, 1,478 tons, Captain William Ferguson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Alexandria, *vid* Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with 5 companies of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, consisting of 13 officers, 349 men, 25 camp followers, and 6 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Bernard, Major Marryat, Captain Moore, Captain Simpson, Captain Nash, Lieut. Uttermack, Lieut. Stracey, Lieut. Porlenn, Captain and Adjutant Richfort-Boyd, Quartermaster Facer, Surg.-Major Singer, Surg.-Major Ratigan, and Surg. Gourdi.

Numbers 1 and 5 Companies, Bombay Sappers and Miners, are to embark on the morning of the 5th instant in the s. s. Canara for duty in the Quetta District. No. 1 Company has been specially ordered up for road-making in the Bolan-Pass. No. 5 goes in relief of No. 4, which returns to India at the end of this month.

The Commander-in-Chief (General Hardinge) arrived at Kurrachee on Sunday last, and on Monday he and Mrs. Locklay inspected the troops in garrison:—E-2 R. A., North Staffordshire (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt., and 29th Bombay N. I. (2nd Beloochees).

Sir Frederick Roberts presented Afghan war medals to the men of the Hampshire Regiment, at Cannanore, on the 1st November.

An official account of the part played in the Egyptian campaign by the Indian Division under Sir Herbert Macpherson is being compiled by the Indian Intelligence Department.

It is stated that General Wilson, Military Member of Council, will proceed at the end of November to Hyderabad to meet the Commander-in-Chief of Madras. Colonel J. McLeod Innes, Inspector-General of Military Works, will accompany General Wilson.

The retirement from the service of Major G. Randell, Madras Staff Corps, is gazetted.

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Thornton, R. A., commanding Royal Artillery, Mian Meer, the Lahore paper says, has applied for six months' leave on urgent private affairs; and is allowed to proceed to Bombay, in anticipation of its being sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A Kurrachee paper reports that Afghan medals, for service in the recent campaign, have been presented to Conductors Young, Heapy, and Henderson, of the Ordnance Department.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Commander-in-Chief's proposal that warrant officers of the Indian Army who retire on the Europe rate of pension shall be allowed the privilege of retaining a lien on passage to England for twelve months from date of retirement, or for such further period as may be necessary to enable them to obtain passage in a troopship for their families. This concession, however, is allowed on the condition that after six months from the date of their being struck off duty the warrant officers will be restricted to the Indian rates of pension.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, V.C., R.E., now in England on furlough, reverts to Imperial duty, and does not return to India.

Lieutenant Chenevix French, 2nd Royal Scots, has been accepted as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Majors Nutter and Jackson, now in England, go to Bengal, and Surgeon Dempsey comes to Bombay.

Captain Bereeton, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, and Lieutenant Power, 1st South Yorkshire, proceed home during the ensuing trooping season for duty at the regimental depôt.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenants Lermitte and Lowry, Royal Scots Fusiliers; also an exchange between Majors Burton and Wavell, Norfolk Regiment.

Lieutenant Markham, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been posted to the 4th Battalion.

Lieutenant Stafford, R. E., has joined the Depôt at Chatham for duty as an Indian Subaltern, *vice* W. J. Mackenzie, reverted to Imperial duty.

Major Porquand, Leinster Regiment, recently exchanged, has been posted to the 1st Battalion, and embarks for India shortly.

Major L. F. Jamieson, on being relieved of the charge of the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, has been posted to Meerut for general duty.

Examination Committee.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, first storey, at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 6th November, for examination in the native languages:—

Hindoostani.—Captain F. B. Mein, 5th Punjab Infantry, Lieut. C. S. Hunter, R. A., Lieut. A. H. Grore, Gloster Regt., Lieut. G. S. Hawks, Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut. H. T. Gardiner, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Lieut. C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Rifle Brigade, Lieut. H. Swire, attached 14th N. I., Lieut. G. E. Stavely, R. N. Regt., Lieut. J. R. R. Butler, 2nd Light Cav., and Lieut. R. W. Sherard, Poona Horse.

Persian (High Proficiency).—Sergt. T. O'Callaghan, Lanc. Fusiliers.

Persian (Higher Standard).—Private F. Crottry, E. Y. Regt.

Marathi.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 16th N. I.

PROGRAMME OF GENERAL HARDINGE'S TOUR.

The following is the revised programme of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's winter tour:—

November 3.—Leave Simla, arrive Umballa, leave Umballa.
November 4.—Arrive Lahore, leave Lahore.
November 5.—Arrive Peshawar.
November 6.—Halt Peshawar.
November 8.—Leave Peshawar, arrive Khairabad, leave Attock, arrive Rawal Pindi.
November 9.—Halt Rawal Pindi.
November 10.—Leave Rawal Pindi, arrive Murree.
November 11.—Leave Murree, arrive Rawal Pindi, leave Rawal Pindi.
November 12.—Arrive Jhelum, leave Jhelum, arrive Wazirabad, leave Wazirabad, arrive Sialkot.
November 14.—Leave Sialkot, arrive Wazirabad, leave Wazirabad, arrive Lahore, leave Lahore.
November 15.—Arrive Mooltan, leave Mooltan.
November 16.—Arrive Ruk.
November 17.—Leave Ruk, arrive Sibi.
November 18.—Arrive Rindli, leave Rindli, arrive South Kirta.
November 19.—Leave South Kirta, arrive Mach.
November 20.—Leave Mach, arrive Durwaza.
November 21.—Leave Durwaza, arrive Quetta.
November 22.—Halt Quetta.
November 23.—Leave Quetta, arrive Durwaza.
November 24.—Leave Durwaza, arrive Mach.
November 25.—Leave Mach, arrive South Kirta.
November 26.—Leave South Kirta, arrive Rindli, leave Rindli, arrive Sibi.
November 27.—Leave Sibi, arrive Ruk, leave Ruk.
November 28.—Arrive Mooltan, leave Mooltan.
November 29.—Leave Mach, arrive South Kirta.
November 30.—Arrive Gazeeabad, arrive Toondla, leave Toondla, arrive Agra.
December 1.—Halt Agra.
December 2.—Leave Agra, arrive Morar.
December 3 & 4.—Halt Morar.
December 5.—Leave Morar.
December 6.—Arrive Jhansi, leave Jhansi.
December 7.—Arrive Nowgong, leave Nowgong.
December 8.—Arrive Jhansi, leave Jhansi.
December 9.—Arrive Sipri, leave Sipri.
December 10.—Arrive Goonah.
December 11.—Halt Goonah.
December 12.—Leave Goonah.
December 13.—Arrive Samagpore, arrive Augur.
December 14.—Leave Augur, arrive Ujain, leave Ujain, arrive Indore.
December 15.—Leave Indore, arrive Mhow.
December 16.—Leave Mhow, arrive Khundwa, leave Khundwa, arrive Hoshungabad.
December 17.—Leave Hoshungabad, arrive Chowka leave Chowka, arrive Bhopal.
December 18 & 19.—Halt Bhopal.
December 20.—Leave Bhopal, arrive Hoshungabad, leave Hoshungabad, leave Itarsi, arrive Jubbulpore.
December 21.—Leave Jubbulpore.
December 23.—Arrive Calcutta.

His Excellency will proceed by special train Ruk to Sibi, leaving Ruk 9-0 p. m. on 16th November, arriving Sibi 5-35 a. m., 17th November, reaching Quetta 20th November, and remaining there 21st and 22nd November, leaving 23rd November as stated.

HONOURS FOR INDIAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

The following is from a private letter, dated Cairo, Oct. 13:—

The last of the Indian Division left here last night for Suez, in the shape of General Macpherson and the Staff of his division. They go by train to Suez, and the majority embark on board the Hydaspes, which will probably sail about the 16th instant. The General, however, and sundry other Staff officers go home on leave. I hear that the train is to stop at Tel-el-Kebir to permit of General Macpherson, with whom, by the way, is General Norman, to ride over Arabi's entrenchments. General Norman has come to look after the accounts, as between the Imperial and Indian Governments, and to see that the former does not get the better of the latter. It was rather a surprise to see the well-known features of what has been called the Jumbo of the Indian Army at Cairo on a mission; and whether the reception he met with from Indian officers was cordial or the reverse, I leave to you to conjecture.

A general order of the 8th October states that, in compliance with instructions received from England, the first and second Divisions will be broken up from to-morrow, and that the Generals commanding, and their personal Staffs, will proceed to Alexandria, where they will be provided with passages to England. Thus General Alison may be said now to be in command of the English troops in Egypt. Colonel Dormer remains as Chief of the Staff. Colonels Harrison, Grenfell, and Rocke are also among those nominated to remain. By the same general order, I notice that the soldiers are to have four ounces of cheese issued to them in lieu of four ounces of meat—this on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General.

The selection from the native troops of those who are to go on a visit to England has been made. The English officers selected are Colonel Pennington, 13th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain Macbay of the Biluch Regiment. The natives are Ressaldar Nizam Ali Khan, Jemadar Narain Sing, and Duffadar Ali Mahomed Khan, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry; Ressaldar-Major Tahour Khan, Jemadar Mahtab Sing, and Kote Daffadar Syyad Khan of the 6th Bengal Cavalry; Ressaldar-Major Hussan Ali Khan, Ressaldar Ubedi Sing, and Kote Duffadar Akbar Khan of the 13th Bengal Lancers; Subadars Goordut Singh and Chuttur Singh, and Naik Goojraj Sing of the 7th Native Infantry; Subadar-Major Moulad Khan, Jamadar Baita, and Havildar Shere Sing of the 20th Punjabis. It is stated that the duration of the stay in England is to be limited to a fortnight, but this is looked upon as absurd, and the visit will probably last a month at least. The departure of the chosen is delayed, as the Queen wishes to be in London on their arrival there.

On the 9th of the month the Khedive decorated a number of Indian officers at the Ghezireh Palace. As far as I can learn, the following are the officers who were decorated:—Major-General Macpherson with the 2nd class of the Medjidieh; Colonel J. Browne, R. E., and Colonel H. Moore with the 3rd class of the Osmanieh; Lieutenant-Colonels Luckhardt, Hayter, and Morgan with the 3rd class of the Medjidieh; Majors Clementi, Tokor, Rowlandson, and Marsh with the 4th class of the Osmanieh; Captains Elles and Mellish with the 4th class of the Medjidieh; Lieutenants Barrow, Childers, and Macpherson with the 5th class of the Medjidieh. The Cavalry Brigade officers (General Wilkinson, Major Barrow, and Lieutenant Rivett-Carnac) had been previously decorated. The Medical Department are to get their share of decorations, and it appears to have been by an oversight that they did not receive them at the same time with the other of the officers. As a proportion of regimental officers are also to get decorations, it will be admitted, I think, that the Indian Division will return to India very well decorated.

Cairo is now quickly returning to her old, rather raffish, style of life. Cafe chantants and gambling tables are in full swing, and we shall soon have theatre, opera, and ballet. The largest Egyptian Cafe chantant is so crowded, chiefly with officers, every night, that one can scarcely get in or out of it. A favourite dining place with the Head-Quarter Staff and others is the Cafe de l'Esbekiyeh, in the Esbekiyeh Gardens, where one gets a very fair dinner for five francs. The gardens are very nice and cool at any time of the twenty-four hours, and the local band gives us very good, though old-fashioned, music in the evenings. Certainly Cairo owes England a deep debt of gratitude for having saved her from destruction; not a house touched, not a soul injured, yet the place swarmed with rebels and scoundrels, and would have been well worth looting. I wonder if, in similar circumstances, there is any other army in the world which would have shown such forbearance.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN MYSORE.

During the recent Dussarah festivities at Mysore, a State banquet was given by His Highness the Maharajah, at which Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, Mr. Sandford (the Resident,) and many European guests were present. Mr. Sandford made a short speech on behalf of the Maharajah, and proposed the health of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. General Roberts, in reply said:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to thank you all most heartily for the way in which you have drunk my health, and more particularly to express my sense of the honour His Highness the Maharajah has done me by proposing it through Mr. Sandford. Mr. Sandford has taken advantage of being an old friend to say a great many nice things about me; and, now that you have heard so much about myself, you would, I am sure, rather that I should now talk of some one else. That other person must be our host, whose health I have been deputed to propose to you this evening. Some few months ago, when I had the pleasure of making the Maharajah's acquaintance, His Highness was good enough to invite Lady Roberts and myself to pay him a visit at Mysore. We have both been looking forward to the fulfilment of our engagement, and I can assure His Highness that our expectations have been more than realized. The picturesque scenery for which this country is so justly celebrated; the intense interest which Seringapatam must excite in all Englishmen who see that historical fortress for the first time; and the gracious hospitality of Maharajah—all combine to make a visit to Mysore a pleasure not likely soon to be forgotten. Every one connected with India cannot but be interested in Mysore. For the better part of a century, it has been administered by British officers, many a name commencing with that of the great Duke of Wellington, who as Colonel Wellesley was the first English Governor of Mysore—have made their names famous in history. England has, in fact, held the country in trust; and now, after a lapse of more than 80 years, she has made it over to its legitimate Ruler. Believing that this would sooner or latter be the case, we in India were most anxious that this much-favored Province should fall into the hands of one who would be in every way capable of governing it thoroughly well. Away from Mysore but little was known of the Maharajah during his early boyhood; all that we at a distance could do was to see that he was in the best possible hands, and that under Sir James Gordon's guiding care, every chance would be afforded him of fitting himself to be the ruler of this important country. But it was natural that anxiety should be felt, and expressed, as to the prudence of handing over this garden of India into the hands of one who was without any experience in the art of governing. The person best able to form a correct judgment, however, was very sanguine that the youth he was training would prove himself qualified for the great responsibilities about to be entrusted to him; and as the time for the installation of the Maharajah drew near, this feeling began to be shared by the outside world, to some of whom His Highness was gradually becoming known. But I don't think any one ventured to anticipate that the boy, about whose character and disposition inquiries had so frequently been made, would develope into that happy combination of an Indian Prince and an English gentleman, that we who have the privilege of being well acquainted with the Maharajah know him to be. For eighteen years, Mysore has been governed by His Highness, who has been assisted, rather than guided, by the few English officials whom it was considered advisable to leave for a time to help in the administration of the Province. The success has been most complete, and no one now doubts the Maharajah's fitness to be ruler of Mysore. Whilst congratulating the Maharajah on the success of the past, and on the bright future before him, His Highness will, I am sure, excuse me if in the presence of so many of Sir James Gordon's personal friends I take advantage of that gentleman's absence to say how much I believe Mysore is indebted to him for its present prosperous condition. It was his good fortune to find in the Maharajah the best of material to work upon, and to be associated with some of the most enlightened Native gentlemen in Southern India; and nevertheless required just that tact and judgment which Sir James Gordon so eminently possesses, to prepare His Highness and the people of Mysore generally for the great change that was about to be made. No one knew better than Sir James Gordon did how necessary it was for the Mahrajah to have honest and capable men about him, on whom His Highness could thoroughly rely for advice and support. Sir James Gordon was especially careful to bring forward such men, and gradually to make the details of the Government over to them. With a Maharajah so admirably qualified for the high position he holds, and with such able councillors (foremost among whom I would name my friend Mr. Runga Charloo) to assist him, we need have no fear for the future of Mysore. Ladies and gentlemen, it will, I know, be a pleasure to you all to join with me in drinking long life and happiness to the Maharajah of Mysore, and success and prosperity to the land over which His Highness rules.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Nov. 2.—The pressure has increased, and the cyclonic disturbance has almost disappeared. The distribution of pressure is irregular, and the winds are light and variable, with damp, moist, rainy weather over the Bay of Bengal and the surrounding coasts.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Poonah, Captain J. B. Chapman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and infant and Mr. F. O. Sheaman.
For Brindisi—Lt. Col. H. J. Thornton.
For Aden—Mr. G. Raggles.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 5.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and second Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 427, 315, and 311.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 427, 438, and 436.
Madras time at all services.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at half-past seven o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 5.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.
Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 5.
(SUNDAY IN THE OCTAVE OF ALL SAINTS.)

7-30 a. m.—Administration of the holy communion, with sermon. Humns 427, 260, and 316.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer, with Sermon. Hymns, 436, 429, and 427.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.
Bombay time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SUNDAY IN THE OCTAVE OF ALL SAINTS (NOVEMBER 5).
Thanksgiving services for the harvest and the restoration of peace.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, with Sermon.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong, with Sermon.
The offertories will be given to St. John's Native Dispensary, Mazagon. About 80 poor native patients are prescribed for and receive medicine there daily.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATEEPOORA.

22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 5.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 399, 207 and 165.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Macmillan." The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A boat will leave from shore will leave Arthurbunder at 10-25 and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board the I. G. hulk Auckland; at 4-30 p.m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Lady Dalhousie. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Frank Souter presiding. There were also present:—Dr. H. J. Blanc, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, D. E. Gostling, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, H. E. Jacomb, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, D. S. Kemp, J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhai, Captain H. Morland, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, C. A. Turner, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

Sanction was given, as recommended by the Town Council, to a grant of Rs. 1,620 from surplus cash balance to meet the balance of fees payable to members of the Council to the end of the current year.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee appointed by them on the 21st December last, on the subject of the cost of making house connections on the first section of the new main drainage works, including Cammateepoora district. The following is from the Committee's report:—

From a memorandum prepared by Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, under date the 10th October, the Committee find that the number of houses to be connected and the estimated cost of making the connections in the above district in addition to Kamatteepura is as under:—First portion of the drainage scheme:—Number of houses to be drained, 5,804; cost of nani connections, Rs. 5,43,966; cost of closet connections, Rs. 2,15,814; Total cost of house connections, Rs. 7,59,780; cost of nani connection for each house, 93·72; cost of closet connection for each house, 37·18; total cost of connections for each house, 130·90; Kamathipura District:—Number of houses to be drained, 1,429; cost of nani connections, Rs. 31,403; cost of closet connections, Rs. 35,089; Total cost of house connections, Rs. 67,392; cost of nani connections for each house, 21·97; cost of privy connections for each house, 25·19; total cost of connections for each house, 47·16. Three proposals were considered by the Committee, (1) that the Corporation shall pay for the entire cost of the connections both inside and outside the house, and undertake to keep all fittings outside the four walls of the house in good order thereafter. (2)

slightingly of the Khedive in a *café* at Marseilles, and some years later M. About finds him in Egypt flourishing as a landowner and manufacturer, enriched by Ismail's bounty. On board the steamer between France and Alexandria M. About overhears the conversation of some rascally Italians and Frenchmen, who have lived by spoiling the Egyptians, and he gets an idea of how the then existing Consular Courts (abolished in 1875) were misused. One of the adventurers boasts that he never paid any rent for the house which he had hired at a nominal rental of 1,000 *talaris* a year from an Arab. When his first quarter became due he kicked out his landlord, coming to him for money, and advised him ironically to go to the French Consul for redress. The unfortunate Arab, before commencing his action against a European, had to deposit caution-money, but when he had done so his tenant sub-let the house for ready money to an Italian, thereby compelling the landlord to institute fresh proceedings before the new tenant's Consul. The Italian, in his turn, sub-let the house to a Belgian, and so on. "As there are 17 Consuls," observed the rogue, "you may imagine how well it paid the Arab to go the round of their Courts." Another of the adventurers related how he had set up a gambling saloon under the auspices of "two Greek Counts and three Wallachian Princes," but the Alexandrian police having suppressed it as a nuisance, he obtained compensation from the Government for his outlay of capital. Other stories of rascality follow, and on his first evening in Alexandria M. About gets further instruction as to the profits of "indemnity hunting" from a well dressed, smiling scamp of a Frenchman, who calls to solicit his patronage. The man does not want money, but only an official authorization to start—no matter what—a newspaper, a bank, a casino, or a *café*, "for," as he remarks, "if I start anything on my own account I must take my chance, whereas if I get a Government permission and fail, I can turn round and claim an indemnity for having been misled into my speculation by fallacious official pretences." A few days after this, as M. About is going to Cairo, the train in which he is a passenger suddenly stops and steams back to Alexandria. He fears there has been an accident, but his companion, Ahmed, hastily glances out of the window, reassures him:—"It is only the Prussian Consul who has missed the train and has signalled for us to go back. In Egypt there are no laws for these gentlemen; they regulate the sun's march by their watches."

Ahmed is a clever fellow, who has done wonders on his estate by remembering the lessons which he learnt at the Agricultural School of Grignon. One of his greatest worries comes from the pigeons, which he calls the eleventh plague of Egypt; and he enters into some curious statistics as to the depredations of these ubiquitous and voracious birds. There are more than 30 millions of them in the country, and each of them eats about one centime's worth of fliched grain a day. This makes £12,000 per diem, or £4,380,000 in a year. The fixed population of Egypt being (in 1880) of four million souls, it follows that every Egyptian pays on an average more than 20s. as an pigeon-tax, even deducting £200,000 as representing the value of pigeon manure and pigeon flesh which is eaten. Ahmed is troubled again by the want of irrigation in Egyptian corn, and by the acid taste which belongs to the grain. He attributes these defects to the poverty of the soil, which has been made to bear crop after crop of wheat for generations, without any rest. He has tried improved methods of irrigation, manuring, and ploughing on his own lands, and finds that by alternating his wheat crops with beetroot and barley, and by sowing Russian grain, he can rear excellent wheat. He believes also in the infinite possibilities open to Egypt as a cattle-breeding country, but the drawback to all progress lies in the degraded and brutish condition in which the fellahs are kept by misgovernment. They are intelligent, hardy, and inclined to be industrious; but they are afraid to show any prosperity because of the tax extortioners. If a man amasses a little money, or has a few head of cattle more than his neighbours, he becomes a prey to the *cheik-el-beled*, or else beggars swoop upon him and devour his substance. Every man begs because it is the best way of showing one's poverty, and is safer way of getting money than by working for it. A farmer who had broken his leg called in a European doctor to set it, and so soon as he could hobble he went and asked the medical man for *baksheesh*, which was pleasanter than paying a fee, and dispelled any notions his neighbours might have formed as to his being better off than themselves. Beggars must be crippled by the *courbache*, or ox-nerve whips of the servants who escort rich men were plied without mercy over the shoulders of fellahs who drew too near to a man of consequence, and the blows were only resented by howls. M. About, who visited the Pyramids with Ismail and with the present Khedive and his brother, was dismayed to see clouds of fellahs, men, women, and children, gather round the cavalcade, then suddenly wheel round and scamper away like frightened [illegible] had come out of curiosity, but fled at such exhibition. By right indeed, a fellah was not required to give more than 45 days' forced labour a year to the State, or to serve in the army for more than five years if he were drafted by conscription; but what security was there that a poor fellah's rights would be respected? Men who had paid their taxes once might be called upon to pay them twice and thrice if it were supposed that they were in a position to do so, and when a man's time of service expired in the army or the State labour gangs he might be compelled to go on serving, unless he preferred being flogged and thrown into prison on some false charge. There was no security in the country either for person or property. Officials do anything except vex the Europeans, even when these Europeans were the scum of their own countries.

Poor Ahmed was very sorrowful at all this, and in giving M. About a faithful picture of the condition of Egypt he declared that there was only one remedy for the evils that were devouring it—Egypt must have upright judges and governors, and they must be foreigners. As Ahmed had been boasting a good deal of the intelligence of his countrymen, M. About asked with a smile why honest magistrates and rulers could not be made out of Egyptian material, but the fellah's answer was that the manners and morals of a country cannot be reformed of a sudden. Egyptian officials are accustomed only to exercise tyranny, and the fellahs to endure it; the former are beset by too many temptations born of long-established usage; the latter have grown so suspicious from ill-treatment that they would not readily believe in the good intentions of an honest native placeman. Nor can good native officials be trained by sending a few young men every year to study law in Paris or London. "It would be useful to us," remarked Ahmed, "if, instead of sending ten youths to your *lycées*, his Highness were to despatch yearly a hundred ignorant fellahs to learn thrift, common-sense, and diligence in the homesteads of your French peasantry." The latter are sent to watch the practice of foreign law courts are desirous enough to profit by what they see, but they find it impossible, or too difficult, to do so when they get home and find themselves amid uncivilized surroundings. "Give us foreign judges and those who will set precedents of fair dealing here on Egyptian soil, and in time our own placemen will learn to take pattern by them. The rest will follow." Such was Ahmed's conclusion, and whether the words which M. About puts into his mouth were actually spoken by an Egyptian or were expressions of M. About's own conviction as to what would be best for Egypt, they reflect the distrust experienced by all who know the country as to the possibility of commencing any reform it by so-called "National" men or methods.—*Times.*

A TALK WITH ARABI.

CAIRO, SEPT. 27.

ARABI PASHA—rebel and martyr—takes up, little by little, a clearly defined and tangible position. Those who know him not cry "Hang the wretch—the vulgar coward and assassin, who destroyed Alexandria, and tried to hand Cairo, the fair and wealthy, over to a similar fate. The death of a dog is the only one adapted to this common butcher and scoundrel." But those who watch him in his enforced seclusion, find the words stick in their throats as they join this cry, and feel that if he is to be executed they must stop their ears and close their eyes to the spectacle. He is certainly no ordinary malefactor—no vulgar demagogue. When addressed he thinks before he answers—a whole minute sometimes—with ponderous deliberation; but when the reply comes it sounds manly and honest, without shrinking, and with a conviction—a straightforward answer according to the speaker's lights. Sometimes, if the question is a searching one, he lays his cheek on his hand and ponders, rather than be guilty of rashness: while Toulba, his excitable comrade, fidgets and wrings his hands, and gives vent to a string of impatient ejaculations: "Oh, Allah! the all-seeing, the all-hearing! Oh, Mohamet, hearken!" and so forth. And then the deliberate answer comes, sharp, incisive, to the point. Still Toulba fidgets more than ever; for if his blood be hot and temperament mercurial, his brain is dull and slow. Cunning with him tries to cover the lack of wisdom. Crassly ignorant, too, is Toulba; nor does he endeavour to conceal the emptiness of his intellectual storehouse. He raised himself from the ranks, and is proud of it. Communion with Ahmed Arabi Pasha, however, astonishes one at every turn. Ignorant he undoubtedly is of many things which the traditional "merest schoolboy" has at his fingers' end. Yet this fellah-patriot has studied history to good purpose, and can adorn his tale with parallels more or less plausible and apposite, drawn from the tomes of the past.

"None of you can understand Egypt or Egyptian politics," he cried out yesterday, with impatience. "We in many ways resemble Mexico. The French Emperor endeavoured to saddle the ancient empire of the Aztecs with a weak-minded Prince whom they did not want. They executed Maximilian, and the sympathy of Europe was with the Mexicans, who sternly declined his sway. Well, we are saddled with a house and with a man whom we despise and do not want. We lift up our voice and declare we will have none of the brood, and straightway you—the most powerful nation under heaven—come upon us and force the obnoxious system down our throats. You call yourselves the champions of liberty, and would send us back into the most abject serfdom. You are great and powerful; but I cannot respect you. This Tewfik, in whose cause you have made so grand a display, is utterly contemptible—well-meaning possibly, like Louis XVI., but a prey to the worst advisers. He is not so bad as his father, I admit, nor so silly and useless as his brother; but the wickedness of his counsellors makes up for such deficiencies. Do you think I do not know them? Only too well." And Arabi turned about, with a keen sparkling eye and a curl of scorn upon his lips. "I tell you that I know them all, and can if I wish unveil many a dark truth. Do you know that under Ismail no less than 25,000 men were sacrificed—murdered, imprisoned, ruined, and undone? I have the proofs—gathered them while in office. You restore Tewfik in spite of the unanimous desire of a country to the contrary. On your head be our misery then." Then, seeing that his wrath had made him rude, Arabi turned with a well-bred smile, and remarked, "I do not like you, but I am obliged to respect your power; knowing what I now know, I see how vain were my hopes, and can only be proud to think that miserable Egypt could stand against your strength for nearly sixty days." "If the desire of the people is so unanimous," I ventured, "why did they run away on every conceivable occasion and show such alacrity to go to prison?" "Because," sighed Arabi (while Toulba set up quite a chorus of "Oh, Allah, Allah!" &c.) "because they are no fighters; I know it now, as you do. Their contests, like those of ladies, exhaust themselves in words. Even the Bedouin's warlike efforts never rise above a distant discharge of musketry, and then a scamper. If you great European powers choose to dictate, we have no option but to obey." "Then Egyptian liberty is but a dream?" "Yes, alas! since the so-called champions of liberty side against the oppressed." This attitude seemed to me very skilfully conceived, and I endeavoured to turn his position. "You were a friend of Tewfik's once, and had not then this hatred for the house of Ali?" Arabi laughed a short, scornful laugh, and said nothing for awhile. The light of anger died out of his eyes, and then he responded, sighing, "If I only chose to tell! Know, that two days before your bombardment Tewfik loaded me with honours, and called me friend." Renewed chorus in a minor key from Toulba, and I began to think of the very pleasing assortment of dirty linen that may shortly be washed in public by Arabi, Tewfik, and the Sultan! "Mind you," he resumed, "I have not, nor ever had, any personal hate against the Khedive. I wipe him away"—this with an inimitable wave of a shapely hand. "The Khedive is nothing in himself, always the servant of another. If you like to give him a tutor who will whisper to him all may go well, but if not the Turkish and Circassian *régime* will be re-established, and the bastinado be rampant as of yore, *and it will be your doing*. I hate not the Khedive, and he hates not me. After Tel-el-Kebir all roads were open to me. I might have gone where I listed, but I knew better, knowing the Khedive's friends. I should have died by a pair of scissors, like Sultan Abdul Aziz. No! I preferred to give myself to you, to do with as you liked. What would I wish to do? I would wish to be banished from Egypt for ever. My heart is sick of Egypt. I would live quietly in Europe with my family, and trouble no one any more, for my dream is passed, and I was deceived. Quietly? Ha, ha! How could I live otherwise? Liars say that I filled my purse when in office. I am a very poor man, have only one little house near Zagazig, where I was born; my palace at Cairo is not mine—it was only lent to me as minister. I am very poor indeed, and if you set me free, shall have to work for my living and my family." At thought of his family his face grew sad again, for his wife and children have deserted the fallen chieftain, or, at any rate, have vanished for a while—all but his eldest son, a boy of twenty, who visits him daily; a meanly-dressed youth, might be a shopkeeper's apprentice. "But you will not put us up to our enemies—I feel a presentiment of that," he concluded quietly, "and it will soon be all over—all over." When we declared war did you think we were in earnest?" I asked idly. "No!" replied Arabi, with emphasis, "and that was one of the most dreadful moments in my life. Your Seymour sent me a message that he would bombard the city of Alexandria at eight next morning. I laughed, for I thought half the wealth of Alexandria is English, and they will surely not wreck their own property. I lay awake all night thinking, growing surer and more sure; and dawn came, and eight o'clock struck, and there was no unusual noise, and I breathed freely and turned to sleep. At half-past eight I heared the first gun, and it set me shivering, for I heard in it the knell of established hopes, and wondered who would win the victory. 'Do you thought you could beat us then?' Arabi knitted his brows, and was silent, while Toulba grinned sardonically. "You are a great nation," he repeated, presently. "You can afford to be generous and great to Cetewayo—a savage—and surely should be to me. Treat me as you treated Cetewayo, and I will be satisfied." A question had been running my lips for some time, and I summoned courage to blurt it out at last. How far did he admit being implicated in the massacre of Alexandria and all the array of horrors which at present lie at his door? There was a long pause, and then he replied, in a low voice, "I am not an ogre—a hungry harpy—as my enemies would make out. We Easterns, act differently from you of the cold North, where everything is strict and formal.

We give an order, may be, and our followers, in their zeal, outstrip discretion, and are pushed by their ardour from one thing to another, till circumstances happen, and are said to be authorised by us, which we deplore. An Oriental never gives an order explicitly—he never does what he is told and no more. He takes your words as a text, and reads them according to his feelings and intelligence. The Arabs are hereditary liars," he continued, and declined to be led back to the delicate subject.

That Arabs are liars by nature is doubtless true enough, and it struck me that the patriot himself was not quite above the national peccadillo. That issued orders such as, from our point of view, would be considered criminal, there can be little doubt: but it is probable that his savage subordinates embroidered his commands, and went to greater lengths than were intended. Even captains invented facts which he accepted as gospel, and he in turn invented others that found ready credence. The mixture of *naiveté* and ferocity which are ingredients in the Arab character are scarcely conceivable to us. It is enough to read the telegrams which appeared in the Arabic journals to give some notion of this—telegrams which, it must be remembered, were published without any alteration, and were translated for me haphazard, taken from the newspaper *El Ihram*: "The English vessels are usually in the Suez Canal. We Egyptians, who are justly celebrated for our adroitness in managing boats, will turn our best attention to [illegible] the [illegible] ce of water at either end. A [illegible] will be easy to kill all the English [illegible] difficulty. Here is one [illegible] of the canal, and with [illegible] 'ed will bombard and [illegible] Alexandria. After that [illegible] with sailors of our own, [illegible] superiority to the Christi[illegible] Egyptian flag upon the [illegible] direct our course directly upon London. There will be no soldiers there to oppose our passage, since we shall have slain them all. This done, we will send the intelligence of our victory to our Mussulman brethren in India, who will at once attack the British there and massacre them. Then the name of Arabi shall be our glory, and Arabi alone will be the monarch of both East and West." You will scarcely believe that this was published seriously, but it was; and there are dozens more in the same strain which are being collected for future publication.—*Daily Telegraph.*

ENGLISH TRANSPORT SERVICE.

"SLOW to embark, and sure to be too late, Of British expeditions is the fate," wrote that been satirist, Tommy Moore, at the commencement of this century. Happily the historian who has to deal with the recent expedition of British troops to Egypt will not be able to put his censorious finger upon many deficiencies and shortcomings in the preparations made. Rarely has the adaptation of means to ends been more nicely estimated and thoughtfully adjusted under similar circumstances than upon this occasions except perhaps in the Medical Department, and the country is ready to give even more credit than is their due to the War Office and the Admiralty for the foresight they have displayed. Two glaring cases of maladministration, and two only, have come to light; but it is more with a view to extracting advantage from one of them than of finding fault that we now call attention to the shortsightedness of the War Department in one particular. Year after year emphatic warnings have been forthcoming from many quarters—and from men too who spoke with the highest authority because they spoke from experience—to the effect that a sudden war would find us wholly unprepared with what used to be called bathorses, or "chevaux de bat"—the latter word meaning a pack-saddle. It was well known, for instance, that, when two thousand horses were needed for our autumn manœuvres the contractors who undertook to furnish them had to make the most of their purchases abroad. Napoleon used to lay down as one of his fundamental rules that no civilian who was without practical experience of war could ever be trusted to make the necessary preparations for sending an army into the field. The voracious maw of Bellona needs, indeed, more feeding than men unacquainted with her prodigious appetite can easily conceive, and in nothing is she more exacting than in the proportion of quadrupeds to bipeds which she now demands. It was lost labour to point out what has been repeatedly done in these columns and elsewhere—that it would be advisable for the War Office to make such arrangements in time of peace as would enable it to put its hand at once upon a few thousand horses and mules—say five hundred of each—in time of war. The great masters of military science who have made the German Army what it is—to wit, the most perfect war machine that the world has hitherto seen—took something like half a century to organise the system of horse supply which has provided cavalry remounts, artillery drudges, and commissariat "machiners" worthy of the superb Army to whose wants they were required to minister. Many a wail has gone up in this country—and from none more loudly than from Mr. Edmund Tattersall—complaining that German buyers have for years been at work in these islands, picking up every short-legged serviceable brood-mare that they could get hold of. The result is that useful hackneys have disappeared from the land, and their place is being partly taken by horses imported from the United States and Canada, which down to the present time has come over in such small quantities as hardly to make their presence felt. In short, Germany never ceases to spend labour and money upon getting and breeding as many good horses as she can, while England characteristically goes to sleep, and "lets things slide."

The dilatoriness and bad management of the War Office have now placed us in the following position; The war in Egypt is over, and we have on hand some thousands of mules, picked up in Spain, Italy, Malta, and in North and South America, at prices the moiety of which they will never again fetch, even without reckoning the cost of their transportation across sea. Naturally, then, the question arises, "What shall we do with them?" The usual practice of the War Department under such circumstances is to part with any live or dead material for which they have no further use at what may be called "knock-out prices." Now nothing is more certain than that the mules which have been bought for the War Office have been well selected. It would be a wanton and unjustifiable waste of money if the mules collected by Government were shot like rubbish upon the market, and sold for a few sovereigns apiece. That this would be their fate if parted with in a lump to the contractor or dealer who would give the highest price for them collectively, or if sent to take their chance individually at Aldridge's or Rymill's, few will deny. Despite the efforts which have been made to inoculate Englishmen with an appreciation of the mule's many admirable qualities, it cannot be denied that the long-eared quadruped is no favourite in this country. If, which is rarely the case, he is exhibited at an agricultural show in any part of the island a roar of laughter runs round the circle of spectators when he is led into the ring. Never was this more markedly the case than at the International Exhibition held under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society at Kilburn, in 1879, upon which occasion Mr. Sutherland, the Duke of Beaufort, and Mr. Pease sent half a dozen magnificent specimens of of the mule tribe to be exhibited. At first the London mob looked with gaping wonder at animals, the like of which they had never before seen, but astonishment soon gave place to amusement; nor was it long before loud shouts of unrestrained laughter saluted the tall, ungainly, solemn-looking brutes whenever they stalked into the ring. The truth is, that Englishmen do not take readily to anything new, and those of our compatriots—constituting an enormous majority—who have never been in Spain, in the United States, or the Brazils, find the mule as unfamiliar as the rhinoceros. In that most entertaining volume, "The Handbook to Spain," Mr. Ford tells us that the mule and the Spaniard are made for each other. There are in both "the same self-willed obstinacy, the same resignation under burdens, the same singular capability of enduring labour, fatigue, hunger, and privation, the same solemnity of aspect under all circumstances, however bizarre or ridiculous.?' Others, again, maintain that no man is so well calculated to manage and consort with the mule as the Negro. The pair may be seen together in their glory upon many a plantation in the Southern States of the North American Union, and it is even feigned by those white men who have closely watched his habits, that "the mule he lub de nigger well, He know de nigger by de smell."

In England the mule has, as yet, made no way towards gaining popular affection. His long ears, his inordinate stubbornness, his tendency to become mischancy, and his propensity to fling out his heels when a stranger approaches him from behind, have made those few Englishmen who have gained their experience of him look upon him with distrust and even with disfavour and suspicion. It would be well for Englishmen if they could but take to the mule; nor, if the Government be well advised, will the present opportunity be lost. The export is, we trust, correct that a mule corps is about to be established upon a large scale at Woolwich, and other convenient places, not forgetting the necessity of training men to drive and manage them, which is in itself an art. But would it not be advisable, in the meanwhile, to stop selling them for a song, that Government should employ some of their superfluous mules upon public works, and for other purposes and uses in connection with the which horses have hitherto been exclusively in request? It should never be forgotten that the mule is the cheapest and most enduring four-footed servitor upon which man can lay his hand. He commences work at two, and sustains it commonly until he is twenty-six or twenty-eight years old. He can live on fare which would starve a horse; he is as tough as a pine-knot; he can stand any climate, and it is the rarest thing in the world for him to be sick or sorry. He requires no grooming, but a good roll in the sand or the road sets him up for the day. It has often been a matter of surprise to Americans that no mules are employed in the German Army. England, however, has a far wider empire from Germany or any other nation, and there is no animal on earth which it more becomes her to cultivate and make use of than the hardy mule.—*Telegraph.*

WITH THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

HERE is the difference between that fine Sunday morning on the 30th of July when the Orient steamed out of the Albert Docks amidst enthusiastic popular acclaim, and this grey October day, when the returned warriors are recovering from disease or wounds in the peaceful calm of Netley Hospital. The campaign that has been gone through in the interval, though perhaps too brief to tire the soldier of war's alarms, was long enough to reduce big men to a skeleton and render others evermore unfit for military service. Spacious as Netley Hospital is, it can offer accommodation for only 92 more men. Including the latest arrivals—240 who came in on Saturday morning—there are now 858 patients who have returned from the wars, and at sight of thirty of the last batch brought in on stretchers reminds you more than any printed despatch can do what war really is. Happily the health of the men, on the whole, is satisfactory; though the three grand divisions of the hospital—the Convalescent, the Medical, and Surgical—just at present give the staff of 22 surgeons, the Army Hospital Corps of 200, and 12 matrons on active occupation. Even the ground flour, and outside, in the beautiful grounds washed by the wavelets of Southampton Water, the convalescents stroll, enjoying the fine autumn days. On the upper floors the sick and wounded men come out for an hour or so into the corridors, carried perhaps by willing comrades, to take the benefit of the sunny air. A plastered head here, a bandaged limb there, or may be a pair of crutches, mark the wounded; while the look of exhaustion and a sickly cast of countenance betray the victims of disease. But be they sick or wounded, they are content under the skilful care bestowed upon them, and entered in many cases in their visits and letters of friends, in all cases certainly by the feeling that they are at home.

There being no obstacle in the way of visitors, I spent some hours in looking over the admirable hospital, and gossiping with the returned men. If what I hear be true, many have special cause for gratification at finding themselves here. Some of them tell me that they never had a fair and square meal during the entire campaign. Others, again, if not enthusiastic, are satisfied with the Commissariat. The inefficiency of the Medical Department in Egypt is corroborated by the personal sufferings of many. The individual grievances of soldiers and sailors, however, should always be received with caution; but, after a very careful sifting of complaints, you are bound to think that the statements made of neglect on board at least one of the troopships on the homeward passage require investigating. Several men who returned in the Malabar assure me that if the voyage had lasted two days longer they would have gone in a mutinous body—as many of them as could move about—to the quarter-deck, and returned the rations to the captain. The Malabar was not by any means full, and there was an abundance of provisions, yet the sick and wounded say they were half starved, neglected by the medical officers, and in other respects uncared for. The charge that the poor fellows were tormented with vermin needs no investigation. The fact was too patent. The soldiers probably brought them on board, since they were the loathsome insects bequeathed, apparently for ever, to the land of Egypt by the third plague upon Pharaoh. But on board a thoroughly equipped troopship like the Malabar, infested shedding surely might have been replaced, and changes of clothing—one charge at any rate—supplied. The statements made by these men who came home in the Malabar may be briefly summarised, with the prefatory remark that they were given to me with a feeling of indignation which the tranquil life and kindly attention at Netley Hospital have not yet eradicated. The charges are—that the sick rations were weak, and whose appetites required coaxing, there were served out daily rations of weak tea, dry bread, tough meat, and porter, insufficient alike in quantity and quality; that these rations were served out at half-past six in the morning, at midday, and at half-past three in the afternoon, but that nothing further was supplied till next morning; that, although there were poultry and vegetables on board, none were given to the sick and wounded, for whose use they had been put there; that, though the seven members of the Army Hospital Corps did all they could for the 115 sick and wounded, many of them quite helpless, under their charge, the attendance was disgracefully insufficient; that officers coming home as passengers voluntarily tended the sick, and gave them nourishment; that some of the wounded had to dress their own wounds, or suffer them to remain unbandaged. Two men died on the passage, and another the other day after an amputation in the hospital at Netley, and it is unpleasant to hear it suggested that proper treatment might have saved them. It should be stated that some of the men who came home in the Malabar say they got all they wanted; and that even those who complain agree that the invalid sailors seemed to be well cared for. Some of the men brought to the hospital are certainly as blatantly complaints of insufficient food on board the British Prince, but others told me there was nothing to grumble about. The fact remains that many of the soldiers at Netley, and the sailors at Haslar, who came home in the Malabar, speak with disgust of the voyage from Egypt.

It is extremely interesting to hear what these soldiers have to say, though their early retirement from Egypt does not leave them a full tale of adventure. Many of the young men were not at all prepared to find Egypt the sterile country upon which they encamped. Over a pipe in the grounds I gathered from two or three young convalescents that they were a long while in getting over their disappointment. They had set forth with vague "How many engagements?" There was only one engagement worth calling one. All the rest were skirmishes." He admitted that Tel-el-Kebir came quite up to his notions of battle. "But," he said gruesomely, "it was just like our luck. The whole thing, so far as fighting goes was over before we had a show. There wasn't half enough to go round, confound it. The action was polished off in an hour." This returned warrior had not been wounded, but had been brought to death's door with the dysentery. He says there was something exciting and weird about the night march to the front. The dark desert, the splendid stars overhead, the phantom shadows around, the half-hour's halt at four in the morning, and the commencement of the attack when the opal dawn was but faintly heralded, seem to be sharply photographed in his memory. The ruddy tongues of flame darting swift from the big guns, while it was yet too dark to clearly distinguish objects, and the volumes of smoke abnormally lengthening the short interval of twilight, he recalls as striking features of the picture. "It was all U.P. by six o'clock," he said. "At five o'clock, or thereabouts, we heard the Egyptian bugle call the 'Assembly,' and not much more than an hour afterwards I saw the bugler, poor little chap—he could not have been more than thirteen years old—lying dead, with his bugle in his hand, the other side of the entrenchments."

"We got quite smart in dodging the shells," said another; "and could frequently tell by the sort of song they sung where they were. 'Lok out to the right!' or 'Mind your eye, to the left there, you fellows!' would be the word. The horses seemed to come off worst of all. You know, they're too great cowards, except by a bullet to put them out of their misery." Young Harris, of the Mounted Infantry, who was shot in the back while bringing a wounded officer out of action, and who has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, is quite a slender stripling, and was at all inclined to talk about his exploit. But he informed me that he had no notion at first that a bullet was nestling close to his spine, thinking, until the drugged, that he had been struck by a shell. Since the bullet was extracted he has been doing well, but his soldier's career is done.

One of the foot soldiers who was at the front at Tel-el-Kebir stated that in the excitement of the capture he saw some of our troops bayoneting and firing at Egyptians in their tents. Another represented Arabi's camp after the battle as being more like a fair than anything else. "It was a rare lark," he said; "seeing our fellows ridicule about on camels, horses, and ponies; and you never saw such piles of sacks—flour, peas, rice, tinned meats, and all sorts of things—by Jove! they had the best of everything. Well, if we never had good feed anywhere else in Egypt we had one that day. Them geese and ducks came in fine, for we had the sport of catching 'em, and the pleasant duty of eating 'em, which we did muchly." This narrator ventured to sound on the delicate subject of loot, and he admitted that there was just a little that fell, so to speak, accidentally in their way. He himself was encumbered with a watch and chain out of an officer's tent—"it must have been an officer," the explained, "because t'other poor devils all slept in the open"—and he caught an Arab charger, which, he was glad to add, was a "tip-topper." To the question Why did he do with it? my informant replied laconically, "Sold him for five quid." He had, morever, heard of one lucky private who had attached himself to a good sum of money which obtrusively forced itself upon his attention in a tent where there were silk hangings, blood-stabbed papers scattered about and two dead Arabs in a corner.—*Daily News.*

THE EMBASSY FROM MADAGASCAR.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Oct. 10:—The members of the Malgache Embassy arrived late last night from Marseilles, and were received by the Madagascar Consul and the director of the Escombreras Mines. They have come to try and settle the difficulty between the Hovas Government and the French Consul at Tamatave. Three roomy carriages awaited the Ambassadors and their suite, who drove from the terminus to the Grand Hotel. The head of the mission has a name of ten syllables, which signifies that God has blessed a thousand times his parents in giving them so good a son. He is short, squat, bronzed, very fat, and has a nervous twitch in the face which takes from the dignity of his appearance. At Tamatave he holds the Foreign portfolio. The second Ambassador is a coloured gentleman of really distinguished appearance, notwithstanding his dusky skin and woolly hair. Both he and his chief are Wesleyan Methodists, and speak English. The secretary is a mulatto, and was educated at Port Louis, in the Isle of France. I understand that he is an Anglican Protestant. The only Catholic belonging to the Embassy is the interpreter, who was educated at the school of the Jesuit mission at Tamatave, and afterwards in a college of St. Ignatius in France. The Malgache diplomatists are provided with bibles, which they read. Some of their views on Roman Catholicism would harmonise with those of Scotch Presbyterians. The cause of the dispute which they have come to settle is threefold. I understand they are ready to yield on the question of the indemnity claimed by the French Republic for the wrecking and pillage by the natives of a French vessel, but they are instructed to hold out in discussing the claim of M. Laborde's family to the real estate he left there in Madagascar. They are also instructed to admit the French interpretation of the same disputed clauses of the Lambert Treaty. Lastly, the Malgache Envoys insist that their Queen is not only Sovereign of the Hovas, but of the whole Island of Madagascar, and that (she has the power to withdraw the privileges extended to the French religious congregation. Their Excellencies are instructed to assert her rights in Berlin, London and Washington, as well as in Paris. The costumes of the Ambassadors and their secretaries resemble the undress uniforms of British admirals and naval captains.

THE NEW MILITARY DRAMA IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

"MADAME THERESE," the new military piece of M.M. Erckmann-Chatrian, has at the Chatelet fallen flat, But for the sympathy which the authors command it would have been damned. It is taken from a novel that has run through thirty editions, and which abounds in delicious incidents and poetic pages that must be suppressed on the stage. Little Fritzel and his dog Scipio are among the missing gems. Of course, the military evolution of Therese, the young tomboy daughter, and of her brother Petit Jean, the drummer, has been sacrificed. We only see the heroine after she is quite grown up. She is represented by Line Munte. The novel might have provided materials for a three-act drama, but it does not contain the stuff for a grand spectacular piece in eleven tableaux. The genius of those Siamese twins of French literature, M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian, is pastoral and not Homeric. They have not the power that belongs to Victor Hugo to exhume on the field of battle the warriors of the first Republic and Empira and compel them to repeat, with all the din of war, their glorious exploits. *Madame Therese*, as we see it at the Chatelet, is to the volunteers of '93 what Grevin's waxworks are to the Parisian notabilities of our time. Madame Therese is a Republican Vivandiere who has enrolled herself in the army along with her father Simon, the schoolmaster of a Lorraine village, and with her brother Fritzel, who becomes a drummer. She is wounded in a fight between the Volunteers of the Saar and the Brunswickers and the Austrians, and is left for dead in the village of Anstadt. A German doctor, Jacob, of Huguenot origin, picks her up, revives her and tends her. She makes a conquest of him. When the Brunswickers claim her as a prisoner of war, Jacob runs away with her to the Republican camp of Hoche, and, after the victory of Froeschwiller, marries her. The rivalry of Jean Pierre and Jean Louis, so amusing and interesting in the novel, is attenuated; indeed, everything that pleases in the book and is reproduced is weakened. Many of the tableaux, are mere decorations, and the action comes to a standstill. There are two in which there are nothing but a military file past and a ballet. The dancing comes about in this wise:—The volunteers are receiving their pay. One of them asks to what amusing use they can turn it. Another replies, "There is a camp of gipsies hard by; suppose we lure them to dance. The Bohemian women perform a sort of *cancan*, in which they make a graceful use of tricoloured scarves, which excites the ire of the Black Brunswickers, who rush in to disperse them. Curiously enough this tableau succeed best. Friend and enemy were indiscriminately applauded.

To begin at the beginning, the first tableau represents Simon's school, to which the schoolmaster to inflame his neighbours' patriotism sets fire when the country is declared in danger. He announces to those rushing to save it that he and his children will become volunteers. Tableau 2 shows the blazing school and a phalanx of patriotic villagers who are going with Simon to enlist. They file past, and Therese follows in a vivandiere's cart. In Tableau 3 we have the young girl grown up. Her father, who has risen to be a major, has a patriotic consultation with the doctor, whose French Huguenot blood asserts itself. Therese enters in her military costume. In Tableau 4 the Republicans occupy Anstadt, and Petit Jean teachers Louise, Jacob's niece, the goose step. Then the volunteers receive their pay, and the gipsies come to dance. In Tableau 5 there is Anstadt at night, after the incursion of the Brunswickers. Corpses are strewn about the place. The Germans pick up Simon, who dies as they are bearing him away, and Jacob finds Therese. Tableau 6 gives Jacob's parlour, in which the invalided Cantimiere is lying. The conversation between her and the doctor leads up to the elopement, when the Austrians claim her as their prisoner. Hoche's tent is introduced in Tableu 7, and within it a map on which the names of Wissenburg, Wertb, Landeischen, and Strasbourg are visible from the front boxes. The eight tableau is Hoche's passage of the Vosges, which is a fine spectacle, animated by clangour and military music. In the ninth, Wurmser, the Austrian commander, gives a banquet to his officers and afterwards entertains them with a military ballet, which his original, striking, and the best thing in the piece. In the tenth tableau the volunteers advance against a bridge defended by Wurmser. Thérese, tricolor in hand, leads on the patriots and the Austrians run. Tableau 11th is the victory. We see the town beyond the bridge, and all the wreck and ruin of another battle. Hoche embraces Therese, and felicitates Jacob on having made a conquest of the heroine.

Theatrical critics are agreed that a more tiresome piece never tried the patience of an indulgent audience. The authors mistook their epoch. Before the disastrous war with Prussia, the appearance of Hoche on the stage commanded thunders of applause; but Chauvinism is now suspended, if not dead, and military pieces must have more interest than the mere recollection of the wars of the First Republic to be successful. The actors were commendable in very ungrateful parts.—*Daily News.*

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promnissory Notes	Rs. 99 8 *a*	99 10
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„ 100 8 *a*	
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	„ 106 8 *a*	
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan)	„ 106 8 *a*	
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupons)	... Nominal.	

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS

5	Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20	Rs. 300 *a*	
	East Indian Railway	per £1 Nominal.	
	Annuity Class A.	per £1	
	Annuity Class B.	per £1	
	Deferred Annuity	per £100	
5	Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway	..per £10 Rs. 148 *a*	150
6	Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway	..per £20 „ 280 *a*	

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	.. Rs. 100 12 *a*	101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1884 (1884)	.. Rs. 103 0 *a*	
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	„ 104 12 *a*	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1888)	„ 106 6 *a*	
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	„ 107 14 *a*	
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	„ 110 0 *a*	
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	„ 111 0 *a*	
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	„ 110 0 *a*	
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	„ 102 0 *a*	

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	.. Rs. 107 0 *a*	107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7	Per Cent. 1878 [1882]	Bengal Mills	.. 99 *a* 100
8	Per Cent. 1876 [1882]	Bowreah Cotton	.. 103 *a* 104
8	Per Cent. 1882 [1892]	Canal Press	.. 105 *a*
5	Per Cent. 1881 [1880]	Carew & Co.	.. 102 *a* 103
5	Per Cent. 1881 [1891]	Dar. H. Ry. A.	.. 102 *a*
5	Per Cent. 1881 [1891]	do. do. B.	.. 103 *a*
8	Per Cent. 1878 [1885]	Dunbar Cotton	.

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,, 9 for 6 months, do.	,, 9 8	,, 11 for 6 months, do.	,, 11 8
,, 5 for 3 ,, do.	,, 5 4	,, 6 for 3 ,, do	,, 6 4

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The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the product of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the acknowledged superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

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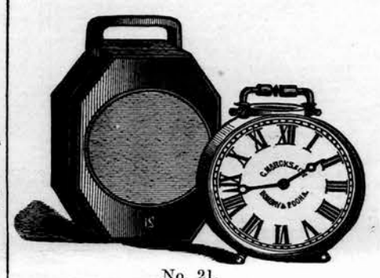

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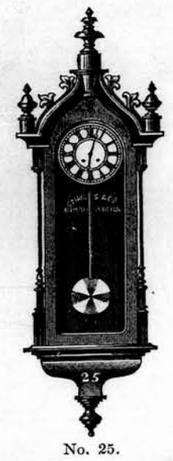

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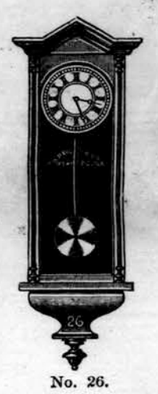

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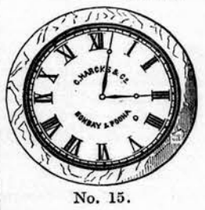

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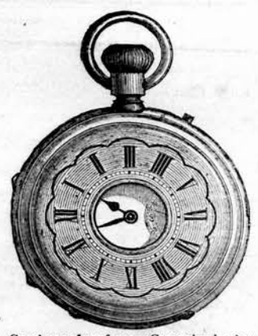

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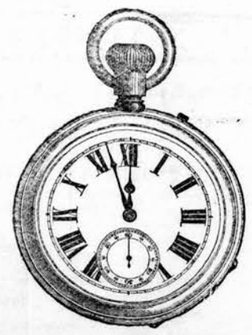

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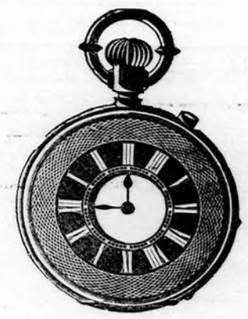

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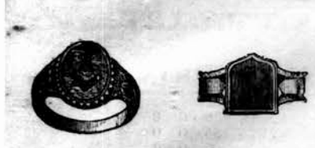

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